THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL V.—No. 80. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Defeat of the French and Austrians —The Imperialists Outgeneralled —Capture of General Douay's Command—The Liberals Occupy Saltillo—Other Liberal Triumphs—The Position of the Imperial Troops, Etc.

BROWNSVILLE, March 29.—The French General Douay, who was marching from San Luis Potosi with a command of 1500 troops towards Monterey, on his arrival at Saltillo received information that on the 1st of March, Colonel Briant, of the French army, was to be attacked in Parras by the Liberal forces under Colonel Trevino and Colonel Viezes; he then made a movement towards that place to protect it, but by the time he had made half of the way, Briant had been attacked by the Liberal forces above mentioned in Parras, giving them the result that Briant was killed, and the whole of his men, but four—they being near 200 troops. Douay still moved on towards Parras, but the Liberals left a small garrison in the place and made a forced march with most of their forces, and placed themselves in the rear of Genera. Douay, cutting off his retreat to Saltillo, without his knowing it. They then attacked him on the 5th inst., and captured the whole of his forces and some munitions of war—killing a few of the French soldiers that were covering Douay's rear, the Liberal loss being of no consequence.

In the interior States of Mexico there has been two or three magnificent triumphs acquired by the Liberals and heavy consequences to the so-called Empire of Mexico.

In the State of Zacatecas the Liberals are organizing troops with great success, General Cadena being the chief leader in that State.

The Republican General Corona is now holding the most portion of the States of Sonora and Sinaloa with an army of 3000, and is now moving towards Mazatlan to take possession of that place.

The following is the position of the French traitor troops in the frontier States:—General Mejia occupies Matamoras with over 2000 troops—most of them traitors. In Monterey there are a little over 2000 men under the command of the French General Douay. In the State of Tamaulipas towards Ciudad Victoria, the French General Du Pin has about 800 or 900 men.

The following is the position of the Republican forces:—In Reynosa (Tamaulipas) Colonel Canales has about 800 men. In the State of New Leon General Escobedo has, in the town of Linares, 600 men. Colonel Trevino, in the State of Coahuila, has 800 men, and Vicaza 400 men. In San Fernando (Tamaulipas) Generals Garza and Cortinas have 700 men together. General Rivera and Colonel Martinez, with 500 cavalry, are between Solado and Matehuala—San Luis Potosi.

Colonel Gomez, commanding 250 traitors, was in Parras, an important city in Coahuila, and near Saltillo, capital of the same State. Colonel Briant, at the head of 800 French, was about to arrive at Parras, and before his arrival he sent a note to Gomez, combining an attack against Colonel Trevino, a patriot officer under Escobedo's command. Trevino intercepted this note, and took notice of the proposed combination. Trevino then marched upon Gomez first, whose men were quite defeated; and second against the French, who were entirely destroyed. Colonel Briant was killed in the fight. This report is exact.

They say that after these events Saltillo was occupied by Trevino, Naranjo, and Viezea. It is also said that General Aureliano Rivera attacked the rearguard of General Douay at El Salvado, a place between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi, and defeated 250 Austrians.—*New Orleans Times.*

Reported Successes of the Imperialists—Importation of "Asiatic Laborers"—Immigration from the Late Rebel States—Treaty Between Maximilian and the Iturbide Family.

We have received late files of the *Mexican Times*, from which we make the following extracts:—

REPUBLICANS DEFEATED AT PARRAS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Trevino and the Sub-Prefect Campos, heading some Imperial troops, routed completely, on the 12th of February, 600 dissidents in the neighborhood of Parras.

The details of this victory were as follows:—As at Urupapm the enemy first approved battle, but he was paid for this audacity by a bloody defeat. The forces on both sides were nearly equal—the enemy having about 500 men and two pieces of artillery. The action commenced by a fire of muskets from the dissidents posted on the heights of Canneita.

The Imperialists responded by a charge of lance and bayonet which the enemy could not resist. He fled in disorder, abandoning on the battle-field his two pieces of artillery, four caissons of munitions, and 40 dead. The pursuit continued as far as the middle of the village, where the enemy attempted to rally, but were finally routed by the bravery of the Imperial forces. Some 200 head of cattle which had been stolen from adjacent haciendas were captured. Our was loss 10 killed and 13 wounded—that of the enemy 84 killed.

ASIATIC COLONIZATION COMPANY.

This enterprise is sustained by a capital of $2,000,000, represented by 20,000 shares of $1000 each. The plans of the Company have met the approval of his Majesty's Government, as indicated by a decree dated 10th December, 1865, viz.:—

"Having heard our Council of Ministers,

"WE DECREE:

"Article 1. Permission is granted D. Manuel B. de Cunha Reis, with exclusive privilege for two years, for the introduction into the Empire of workmen from Asia.

"Article 2. The undertaking is styled Asiatic Company of Colonization.

Article 3. The said Company will conduct its operations in accordance with the provisions of a contract annexed to this decree.

"Our Ministers of Fomento, Marine, and Finance are charged with the fulfilment of this contract in those respects which concern each respectively.

"MAXIMILIAN."

IMMIGRATION.

During the month of February the following number and nationality of emigrants arrived in Vera Cruz is given:—

	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.
Mexicans	60	2	Belgians	7	..
French	76	2	Germans	5	..
Spaniards	44	4	Danes	1	..
Americans	500	40	Swiss	1	..
English	8	3	Poles	42	..
Austrians	8	2			
Total				712	53

From the Mexican Times of March 10.

Within the past week, three vessels arriving at Vera Cruz, from different United States ports, brought out quite a number of emigrants. I am unable to give the exact number, but have obtained a list of 101 men, women, and children, nearly all of whom are settling in the colony of Cordova. Some heads of families have come to procure lands before bringing their families.

SECRET TREATY MADE BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND THE SON OF THE LIBERATOR, D. AGUSTIN ITURBIDE.

His Majesty, the Emperor, wishing to honor the memory of the Liberator, D. Agustin Iturbide, in consequence of the first right he had to the gratitude of the nation, and his sons desiring to further the noble object of his Majesty, by the order of the Emperor, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. F. Ramirez, and charged with the Ministry of State, and Mr. Agustin, Mr Angel, and Mr. Cosme, and Miss Josephine Iturbide, arranged together the following:—

1. His Majesty will give a high position to the two grandsons of the Emperor, D. Augustin y D. Salvador as well as to his daughter, Dona Josephine Iturbide.

2. Their Majesties will provide the means for the education of the grandsons of the Emperor Augustin, suited to their rank, as well as also their maintenance and that of Dona Josephine Iturbide.

3. As a mark of special protection, his Majesty wishes to constitute himself their tutor and guardian, and to name Dona Josephine co-tutrix.

4. D. Augustin, Angel, and Augustin Cosme Iturbide promise in their names as well as in the name of Da Sabina, and their legitimate descendants, never to return to the Empire, without previous authorization from the Sovereign or the Regency.

5. The Government of his Majesty would pay from the Treasury of the State to D. Augustine, Angel, Augustin Cosme, Da. Josephine, and Da. Sabina Iturbide, the sum of $30,000 down, and $120,000 in drafts on Paris, payable $60 000 the 15th of December of the present year, and $60,000 the 15th of February, 1866—making a total of $150,000 on account of what is due them by the nation.

6. The Government assures, and it is responsible for the accounts of the family of the Liberator, Iturbide.

7. The Government of his Majesty will give proper orders to secure all pensions to D. Augustin Angel, Augustin Cosme, Da. Josephine and Da. Sabina Iturbide which they now enjoy. These pensions will be paid punctually and without discount at their place of residence or the nearest place to it having commercial relations with Mexico.

8. The Government of his Majesty concedes to D. Augustin, Angel, Augustin Cosme and Da. Sabina Iturbide an income of $6000 at the first, $5100 to the second—that income going to the wife of D. Angel in case of his death, and $1524 to the two others. Orders will be given for the prompt payment of these sums, and in accordance with the preceding article fixing the pensions.

The faith of which the present treaty has been signed in duplicate at the Imperial residence of Chapultepec, the 9th of September, 1865.

By order of his Imperial Majesty,

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, charged with the Ministry of State,

JOSE F. RAMIREZ, A. DE ITURBIDE,
ANGEL DE ITURBIDE, AUGUS. C. DE ITURBIDE,
JOSEFA DE ITURBIDE, ALICIA G. DE ITURBIDE.

The letter of Madame Alicia G. Iturbide to her Majesty the Empress:—

Madam:—My brother Augustus has sent to Mr. Castillo to give to his Majesty the Emperor some little cannons, which, as family souvenirs, will have a value for my son when he has grown to manhood. I also send my portrait with one of the child's, and permit me, madam, to say that I have not received these of your Majesties, which I desire so much. I forgot to recommend to your Majesty the nurse. She has raised the child, and you can place great confidence in her. Having placed my adored child under the protection of your Majesties, I must, madam, offer you my sentiments of thankfulness and friendship, with which I have the honor to be your Majesty's humble servant. ALICIA G DE ITURBIDE.

To her Majesty the Empress Charlotte.

MEXICO, 12th September, 1865.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.

A Revolution Against President Baez Inaugurated—Revolt in the Towns of Cebao, San Cristobal, Los Matas, Santiago, and Others—Prompt Action by Baez and His Congress—The Rebels Defeated and Demoralized—General Cabral Asking Leave to Quit the Country, Etc.

HAVANA, March 28.—The steamship *Vera Cruz*, Captain Murray, from Vera Cruz on the 23d ult., via Havana on the 28th, arrived at this port last night. The Spanish steamer *Pabayo*, from St. Domingo on the 15th inst., arrived here yesterday. I give you an abstract:—

The Governor of the province of St. Domingo had given notice to all persons able to bear arms to report themselves, so that the Government may avail of their services.

The National Congress was installed on the 8th, the election for President having resulted in favor of Valentin Ramirez Baez; the Vice-President chosen being M. Curiel. The House of Representatives had no quorum that day.

The following is a record of what has been done in Congress:—On the 8th the President issued his message; on the 9th the reports of the Secretaries of State were read before a full House, and the respective committees were appointed to report thereon, as well as to frame a reply to the message; on the 10th Congress received another message from the President, stating that public order had been disturbed on the southern frontiers, and that the disturbances were becoming of a serious nature. He further pointed out the impossibility for him to dictate the steps or the necessary means to remedy the evil, in view of the limited action to which the actual compact confined him.

Congress immediately named a committee to investigate and take matters of so much importance into consideration, and called in the help of various citizens to aid them in their labors. On the 11th the committee gave in their report. On the 12th two decrees were promulgated—one declaring the provinces of Azua and St. Domingo in a state of siege, and authorizing the President to incur the necessary expenditure for mobilizing the national guard to restore order; the other sanctioning an extraordinary issue of Treasury notes by the Board of Credit (Junta de Credito) to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars, in the same form and with the same guarantees as were conceded by the decree of the Protectorate of the 28th of October, 1865, to be placed at his disposal. On the 13th there was no session. The 14th was principally occupied with the report presented by the Committee on Justice and Public Instruction, which committee was composed of Messrs. Guzman, Herrera, and Concha.

THE CABRAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

From private letters we learn that the revolutionists call for the downfall of Baez and the appointment of General Cabral. The towns of Cibas, San Cristobal, Los Matas, Santiago, and two or three more had revolted, all headed by a certain Carlos Hedon, who, being encouraged by the Haytiens, were anxious to make war on the Dominicans and annex St. Domingo to Hayti. On the frontier there had been encounters between the troops of both countries.

President Baez, who in all this recognizes the hand of Geffrard, had sent a note inviting him to establish a diplomatic negotiation between one Cabinet and the other, should Geffrard be so disposed.

A son-in-law of Baez, whom the President had sent to fight the insurgents, went over to their side at the cry of "Down with Baez!"

Santiago de los Caballeros was in the power of the insurgents. A certain Del Monte and a priest, sent to pacify the revolutionists, were made prisoners.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS.

Baez had given a blow to his enemies in San Cristobal by defeating them and making one hundred and seventy prisoners, and he then sent some armed men to reinforce the frontier.

Generals Echavarrie and Curiel, besides a private individual, were harbored by the British Consulate, although it was not stated why. They had applied for their passports to leave the country.

The *Tiempo* of the 15th says:—Public order has nearly been restored. Government has dictated certain measures to quell the movement, and on the 13th troops arrived from Montegrande to garrison the place and sustain the actual Government. The battalions of Seybi aed other eastern points are expected every moment, and we believe that the insurrection which broke out in the jurisdiction of San Cristobal will be confined to that small section. There are men daily coming in from the revolutionary ranks, to which they had been decoyed by surprise. They declare their submission to the Government, and their desire that order may be restored.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Richard Smethurst vs. George W. Ford and Sarah Ford. An action of ejectment. Verdict for defendant.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Brown vs. Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $134·85.

William McLaughlin vs. Thomas Stewart. An action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $1081·50.

Strike Among the Colliers.

POTTSVILLE, April 3.—There have been strikes to-day among a few of the colliers near St. Clair, but nowhere else, as yet.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The steamer *Tripoli* has arrived from Liverpool. Her news is anticipated.

—Fifty-four cases of suicide have been reported in this country within the last fortnight.

THIRD EDITION

POLITICAL WORLD.

Senatorial squabble in New Jersey

The Legislature in Session—Plans of Politicians—A. G. Cattell—His Chances of Election—"Harlequin Jim Scovel," Etc. Etc.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

Meeting of the Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—The New Jersey Legislature convened last evening, having adjourned to that time on last Friday. The exciting topic was the vote in the Senate in regard to going into joint session for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, vice John P. Stockton, ousted by vote of the Senate. The strange position assumed by James M. Scovel, of Camden county, President of the New Jersey Senate, has created the most intense excitement throughout the State, and, as a consequence, the prominent men of all parties and sections have congregated in the Capital to watch proceedings. The Republicans are bitter in their denunciation of Scovel, and are laboring earnestly to bring about an election at the earliest possible moment. Scovel holds the deciding vote, and knowing his power, is disposed to use it to his own advantage. He stands in the anomalous position of having the ability to delay action without having a party at his back. He was originally a Democrat, but for the past four years has professed to be an intense radical. The Democracy cannot trust him because he has deserted their ranks, and the Republicans are outraged because he hinders the election of a Senator at a moment when he is most needed. Thus Scovel is the target of two fires, and whichever party wins he is politically ruined. That he feels the delicacy of his position is painfully evident. He makes an ineffectual effort to appear composed, but his nervous agitation is evident to every one who knows him. His personal appearance is a tacit acknowledgment of the troubles of his brain. There can be but little doubt that his vaulting ambition looked to a seat in the United States Senate for himself, and that all his protestations in favor of an unqualified radical were simply buncombe. Yesterday afternoon was devoted to caucussing and comparing notes, and as each party act with extreme caution, it is impossible to discover the plans of either. From the most reliable information that we can obtain, we are inclined to think that the Democrats will vote solidly for Stockton, while the Republican party have several names before them from which to chose. At the present moment, A. G. Cattell, of Camden, is the most prominent candidate, and if a vote should be taken immediately, would, in all probability, be elected. What turn affairs may take to-day, it is impossible to conjecture. There is an infinite quantity of wire-pulling going on, and the result depends very much upon the shrewdness of the operators. The result, however, is inevitable. The Republicans have a clear majority of thirteen on joint ballot—exclusive of Scovel's vote—and the election of a Republican is certain. The two bodies held a session last night, but nothing but general business was transacted. The all-absorbing subject — the Senatorial question — was not touched. It is thought that the question will be brought before the Senate to-day, and the excitement is hourly increasing. Upon the action of the New Jersey Legislature most important consequences hinge, and the whole country feels a deep interest in the action of the body.

J. M. G.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Caucussing Last Night.

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—The political caldron is still seething. Last night was occupied by meetings of committees and caucusses. The Democrats feel hopelessness of their cause, and seem disposed to end the contest by going into joint session.

Poor Scovel.

Harlequin Scovel is without personal influence, his position giving him the only advantage. The Republicans are united in a determination not to submit to Scovel's dictation.

Mr. Cattell's Chances.

The friends of Hon. A. G. Cattell are sanguine, and believe if a vote is taken to-day he will be triumphantly elected. There have been large arrivals of prominent politicians during last night. The question of a Joint Convention will probably be brought before the Senate to-day. Both parties are watching each other narrowly for the purpose of discovering plans. J. M. G.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

Joint Convention—Explanation from Mr. Scovel.

TRENTON, April 3.—Mr. Ludlow, of Cumberland, called up the resolution to go into joint session, when Mr. Scovel took occasion to address the Senate upon his position in regard to this matter. He was still opposed to the resolution, and would remain in opposition until a candidate satisfactory to the Republican party was selected by the caucus. He referred particularly to the attacks of the Trenton *Gazette*.

That Letter from Andrew Johnson.

He explained that his visit to Washington, about which so much had been said, was for the purpose of consulting the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate. He read a letter from Robert B. Leeds, of Atlantic City, denying that he (Scovel) *had ever exhibited a letter* from President Johnson in regard to the Senatorial question, as charged against him in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. He pointed to his record in the Assembly and Senate as the proof of his soundness as a Republican. He denounced the meeting held at Camden on Saturday night, terming it a Star Chamber proceeding.

He felt that he had discharged his whole duty, and would return to private life, when his term of office expired in that belief. He felt as stong in his position as the rock of Gibraltar.

Personal Attacks upon Cattell.

In the course of his speech he made a number of personal allusions to Mr. Cattell and his past history. He announced that he could not bend to the yoke of party, forced upon him, without a feeling of dishonor. (Hisses in the lobby.) He closed by saying, that if he went down in this struggle it would be like the *Cumberland*, with the flag flying.

End of To-day's Farce.

The motion to go into Joint Convention was lost by a vote of ten to nine. Another motion to go into joint session at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day was lost—ten to nine.

[FOURTH DESPATCH.]

The Other Side—Mr. Scovel Unselfish.

TRENTON, April 3.—Soon after the meeting of the Senate this morning, the question of a joint session for the election of a United States Senator came up. Mr. Scovel insisted on his original position, and declared himself not a candidate, but ready to support any of those he had named. He urged instant action, and denied any desire to dictate a policy to anybody. He exhibited deep feeling, and was listened to with profound attention, the galleries and lobbies being crowded.

That Letter.

He read a letter from Mr. Leeds of Atlantic City, who, in said letter, denied *ever giving any information* as stated in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, relative to a letter or letters from President Johnson. The motion for a joint-meeting was lost, but it is thought a compromise will be effected to-day. T.

[FIFTH DESPATCH.]

The Senate Adjourned—The Feeling, Etc.

TRENTON, April 3—12 M.—The Senate has adjourned until 3 P. M. Both parties are in council maturing their schemes. Scovel's determination to remain contumacious causes great indignation. His attack upon Mr. Cattell is being loudly condemned. The general belief is that the election of Senator will be delayed for several days. Two Senators are absent. J. M. G.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, April 3.—This morning the resolution came up to go into joint meeting.

Senator Scovel addressed the Senate at length, declaring that he could not surrender his position without dishonor, and would adhere to it to the end.

The vote was taken and the resolution was lost. The vote in favor of going into Convention was 10, and against it 9; two Senators being absent who would have voted against the resolution. (NOTE.—By a previous resolution of the Senate a majority of the whole number of votes is necessary to go into a Joint Convention.)

There were hisses in the lobby and considerable excitement on the announcement of this result.

Mr. Scovel's speech was particularly severe upon Mr. Cattell and Mr. Robeson, of Camden, denouncing them as having flourished and grown rich on the sufferings of the people in the recent civil war.

He offered to vote for any man who entertained the same views he did. He was not urging his own election. He did not want the position, but he never would submit to the dictation of any party clique.

THE STRUGGLE IN CONNECTICUT.

Election of General Hawley Governor—Triumph of the Radical Republicans, Etc. Etc.

From the New York Tribune, Editorial, of this morning.

All last evening our despatches and returns from sundry quarters, and our absence of advices from others, combined to give Connecticut to the adversary by about 1000 majority. The horrible majority rolled up for English in New Haven—the large ditto concocted in Hartford—the reported results in Danbury, Litchfield, New London, Stonington, etc.,—all conspired to render the election of General Hawley morally impossible.

But some of these reports were mistaken or exaggerated; while the familiar fact that the towns wherein signal changes have been made are first heard from, leaving those which have gone as usual to jog along more slowly, has received a new illustration; so that it now (1½ A. M.) looks as though General Hawley had been elected by a small majority; and such is the tenor of our latest despatches. Still, the vote is so close that a different result is possible; the majority not being over 500 either way in a poll of fully 90,000.

As to the rest of the Republican ticket, we see no reason to doubt that every man is elected, while we are sure that the Legislature is strongly right in both branches, insuring the return of the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, or another of like faith and works, to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next.

This victory has been won against a combination of adverse influences such as cannot occur twice in twenty years. Mr. English was a very popular candidate; the outside official influences told heavily against General Hawley; but the main discouragement was that fatal, treacherous failure of the Republicans of Connecticut to place their State squarely on the platform of equal rights and impartial freedom in the suffrage election last September. It was the six thousand majority then given for the Jeff. Davis and Jack Rogers' notion of a "white man's Government" that so nearly weighed us down yesterday. Let us trust that we have had the last of that culpable folly.

LATER.—Since the above was put in type, we have the gratifying assurance that General Hawley has been elected Governor by a majority approaching 1000 votes.

Election at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—At the municipal election yesterday, the Union ticket was elected by three thousand majority. Twelve Union men, five Democrats, and one Independent candidate were elected to City Council.

Election at Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 2.—The Union ticket is elected by 300 majority, except the Mayor, the Democratic candidate for that office being elected by a small majority.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, April 3.—A fire occurred last night at Nos. 164 and 166 Devonshire street, principally confined the sixth-story of the building. D. C. Griswold, dry-goods dealer, occupying the lower floors, suffered $7000 loss by water, mostly insured.

The Western Cotton Market.

CAIRO, April 2.—1650 bales of cotton passed here for Cincinnati last week, 340 bales for St. Louis, 320 for Evansville, 350 for New Albany, and 530 for New Orleans.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

Mr. De Bow's Testimony.

D. De Bow, a literary Bohemian of Rebel notoriety, testified to-day before the Reconstruction Committee. He states as his conviction that the cotton crop in the South this year will not exceed 1,500,000 bales, and that the old stock of cotton is substantially exhausted.

Military Claims Settled.

The Second Controller of the Treasury in March last settled military claims involving the sum of $66,548,319.

Flag for New Orleans.

Dr. Reddie, of New Orleans, arrived in town to-day, bringing with him the first Union flag raised by residents of that city after its capture by General Butler. Dr. Reddie donates this flag to the Government, among whose archives it will be placed.

Tribute to Military Men.

General Grant, in General Orders to-day, in announcing the death of General Seth Williams and Colonel Theodore S. Bowers, lately his Adjutant-General, pays an eloquent tribute to their memories as men and soldiers; and directs that all officers of the Adjutant-General's Department wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

The Civil Rights Bill.

Owing to the absence of so many Senators yesterday, it was considered best to postpone the discussion on the Civil Rights bill until Wednesday; and the vote will be taken on Thursday afternoon. Senator Wright arrived here to-night, to the astonishment of every one. He is suffering from a gathering of water on the heart, and is somewhat easier to-day, though liable to die at any time. He came against the advice of his physician, and at the earnest solicitation of his political friends, who have concluded to make one more grand rally to try and sustain the veto. Should Wright be able to go to the Senate when the vote is taken, and Dixon recover sufficiently by Thursday to be carried to the Senate, they can poll 16 votes, requiring 32 to carry the bill. Of this number, including the successor of Senator Foot, who will undoubtedly be here in time, the radicals can rely on 33. If they get a Senator from New Jersey, which is not now probable, the vote will stand 34 to 16. Should the President get one more man, it cannot be carried until Colorado is admitted, which makes it 34 or 35 to 17. The President's friends claim Senator Lane, of Kansas, but as he voted against sustaining the veto of the Freedman's Bureau bill, and as he has several times declared he would not change his vote on the Civil Rights bill, it is not deemed probable he will stultify himself by voting with the Democrats. But a few days make so many changes that one can hardly tell what will be the prospect by the time the vote is taken. All present indications are for the passage of the bill over the veto.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 3.—Mr. Bigham read a supplement to the act incorporating the Maple Transportation Company.

Mr. White offered a joint resolution relative to the equalization of bounties.

Mr Randall read a bill incorporating the Philadelphia Transportation Company.

Mr. Hall, one incorporating the Huntingdon and Pennsylvania Railroad Company; passed.

Mr. Ridgway read one incorporating the American Boiler Insurance Company; also incorporating the Philadelphia Brewers' Association.

House of Representatives.

The following bills were considered:—Exempting St. Vincent School from taxation; passed. Admitting children from schools of Hebrew Education Society into the High School, when properly qualified; passed. Authorizing Bishop Wood to sell certain real estate; passed. An act authorizing the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad to extend its line from Georgetown to Pittsburg was passed to third reading and laid over.

Mr. Watt introduced an act to incorporate the Operative Plasterers' Mutual Protective Union, which, on motion of Mr. Ruddiman, was passed.

Mr. Quigley introduced an act to discharge the city of Philadelphia from her indebtedness to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Sterner read a bill increasing the capital stock of the Lombard and South street Railway.

Mr. Wallace one incorporating the Germanto and College Company; also, a supplement to the Wissahickon, Roxborough and Plymouth Railway. An act relative to Reading Passenger Railway Company being considered, Mr. McKee, of Allegheny, moved an amendment, that no person should be excluded from the cars on account of color. Agreed to.

The Philadelphians young aye were Messrs. Davis, De Haven, Freeborn, Lee, Marks, Thomas, and Wallace. Those voting nay were Messrs. Adair, Donelly, Hood, Josephs, Ruddiman, Sterner, and Quigley. Absent, Messrs. Ghegan, Kerns, Subers, and Watt.

The Fire in the Oil Region.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—Among the wells destroyed by the late fire on the Hyde & Egbert farm were the Coquette No. 34, Olive Branch, Hollister, Eagle, Jersey, and Maple Shade. The heaviest losers are W. H. Haldeman, 4000 barrels of oil in tanks and barrels, and 2000 empty barrels; Haldeman & Hasson, 3000 barrels of oil in tanks, insured; Miller & Edwards, 325 barrels of oil in boats on the creek; J. P. Coates, 1000 barrels in tanks, insured in the Home Company, New Haven, Conn.; Captain Watterson lost seven or eight boats and barges, valued at about $4000; J. R. Frick lost 3000 barrels of oil, mostly in tanks; he also owned the Pittsburg House, a large hotel, and a wareroom, which were destroyed. His loss altogether is about $26,000. He had $3800 insurance on the hotel in an Eastern company. The Coquette Well company lost 12,000 barrels of oil in tanks.

From Havana — Slave Insurrections— Heavy Defalcations.

HAVANA, March 26.—Since Wednesday night there have been reports of negro insurrections on Oviedo's plantations; also on an estate of Martin Hernandez, and on two others near Bolondson. The Government sent this morning a cavalry force, and infantry is now preparing to go to the scene. Little danger is to be apprehended of a general insurrection at present.

A large defalcation has been discovered in the Military Treasury, and the Intendant, Don Joaquin Galvez, and Don Vincent Rodriguez, have been condemned to pay $2,562,394·10. There are also large deficits in the Custom House and other departments.

The U. S. gunboat *Mackinaw* has been in port several days, and leaves to-morrow for St. Thomas.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, April 3, 1866.

There was a fair degree of activity in the Stock Market this morning, though prices generally show no material alteration.

Philadelphia and Erie opened strong at 32½, but subsequently fell off to 31¼, at which it stood at the opening of Second Board. In the other railways there was little said. Reading sold at 50; Catawissa preferred at 28¾; and the common stock at 30; Minehill at 56; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32. For Lehigh Valley 62¼ was bid; for Northern Central, 44½; Camden and Amboy, 118½; Little Schuylkill, 28½; and Norristown, 52.

Government bonds were held firmly. Coupons 1881, sold at 105; and August 7·30s at 100¼; for the June and July issue of 7·30s 100¼ was bid, 100¼ asked. State securities were unchanged, and for City 6s there was a steady demand. The rest of the list was generally weak.

The following bids were reported for Canal shares: 21¼ for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29½ for preferred; 52 for Lehigh; 114½ for Morris preferred; 2¾ for Union Canal common; and 4 for do preferred; 44½ for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley.

In Bank stocks there was nothing said, 23 being bid for Mechanics', and 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'.

Passenger Railroad securities were generally quiet, and there were no sales at First Board. Hestonville was held at 46, with 45 bid; 30 was bid for Union Passenger Railroad; 12½ for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 51 for Tenth and Eleventh.

—The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway have just issued their annual report, which shows their earnings during the year 1865 at $8,489,062, the expenses being $5,205,515, and the net income $3,283,546. In addition to this sum the income shows the amount received from the sale of 11,221 shares of stock to have been $1,122,000; miscellaneous, $34,311.

—The present movements of foreign commerce show a balance of exchanges in our favor, and account for the almost total cessation of the shipments of specie. Although the exports are confined in an unusual extent to cotton, there being at the ports no important surplus of Northern produce for exportation, yet the shipments of that staple are more than sufficient to make up the deficiency of other commodities. By a collection of the latest details of the exports of cotton at Southern ports, the New York Commercial *Advertiser* is enabled to present the following comparison of exports and imports for four weeks of March:—

Total exports from New York for four weeks ending March 27	$21,691,737
Exports of cotton from New Orleans for first four weeks of March, estimated at $175 per bale	11,000,000
Exports of cotton from other Southern ports, for same period and at same value	5,000,000
Total	$37,691,737
Value of same in gold at 130	$28,993,491
Imports at New York for four weeks ending March 31	26 233.160
Excess of exports	$2,760,331

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500	City 6s, old	87½	100 sh	Catawissa pf.	28½
$2000	do. new	91	100 sh	do.	s30 28¾
$1000	U S 7·30s	Aug100	100 sh	do.	28½
$100	do.	100½	100 sh	do.	c 28½
$5000	U S 6s '81 reg	105	100 sh	do.	s30 28¾
100 sh	Phil & E	b30 32¼	100 sh	do.	b5 28¾
50 sh	do.	32½	100 sh	do.	b30 28½
50 sh	do.	52½	100 sh	Catawissa	s30 30
100 sh	do.	b30 32¼	108 sh	Del Div	lts 46
100 sh	do.	32	500 sh	do.	lots 46
100 sh	do.	b30 32	11 sh	Penna R	55½
200 sh	Read	lots 50	337 sh	do.	lots. 56
100 sh	do.	49·94	75 sh	Lehigh Nav	52½
100 sh	do.	50	11 sh	Minehill	54½
100 sh	do.	c 50	36 sh	Leh Val	lots 62½
200 sh	do.	lots. b30 50	8 sh	Hazleton	55½
100 sh	do.	s10d 50	200 sh	Fulton Coal	6½
100 sh	Jersey Well	½	4 sh	Locust Mt	45½
100 sh	Ocean	b5 8	34 sh	17th & 19th R	12½
100 sh	do.	s60wn 8	100 sh	do.	13
50 sh	Morris Cl	67½			

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	127½	12 M.	127½
11 A. M.	127½	1 P. M.	127½

—Statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of March, 1866:—

	Value.
Gold deposits	$934,934 88
Silver deposits and purchases	24 924 39
Total deposits	$959,862 27

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD.

Denominations.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	76,675	$1 533 500 00
Fine bars	10	4,414 92
Total	76,685	$1 537 917 92

SILVER.

Dollars	100	$100 00
Half dollars	64,700	32,350 00
Quarter dollars	100	25 00
Dimes	100	10·00
Half dimes	100	5 00
Three-cent pieces	100	3 00
Fine bars	7	405 54
Total	65,207	$32,893·54

COPPER.

One cent pieces	500,000	$5,000 00
Two cent pieces	380,000	7,600 00
Three cent pieces	391,000	11 730 00
Total	1,271,000	$24,330 00

RECAPITULATION.

Gold coinage	76,685	$1,537,914 92
Silver do	65 207	32,893 54
Copper do	271,000	24,330·00
Total No. of pieces	1,413,892	$1,595,143 46

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 3.—The dulness which has characterized the Flour Market for some time past still continues, but prices remain without essential change. The sales comprise about 1200 barrels, mostly to the trade, at prices ranging from $6 to $7 for low grades and good superfine; $8 to $8 50 for extras; $8 50@9 25 for Northwestern extra family; $9@10·00 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@15 00 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is very dull, but we continue to quote at $4·75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Market is very poorly supplied with Wheat, and prime is in demand, but common quality is not wanted. Sales of 2500 bushels fair and choice red at $2 10@2 40. There is no white here. Rye commands 90c., but there is nothing doing. The market is nearly bare of Corn, and it is in good demand at a further advance; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 71@74c. in store and afloat. 3000 bushels Oats sold at 50c. in store. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Cloverseed is in active request, but the offerings are very small; sales of 500 bushels fair and choice at $5·50@6 25. Timothy is very scarce and wanted. We quote at $3 75@4. 150 bushels Flaxseed sold at $2 60@2 70.

The Provision Market is very quiet, and the only essential change to notice is in Beef Hams, which have declined $1 50 ₱ bbl.

Whisky is dull, with small sales at $2 25@2 26 for Pennsylvania, and $2 28 for Ohio.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Cotton is dull and drooping; sales at 40c. for Middlings. Flour dull; sales of 5000 barrels, including 450 barrels of Southern and 300 barrels of Canadian. Wheat dull; common heavy. Corn quiet; sales of 18 500 bushels; mixed is unchanged. Beef steady. Pork steady at $25 for Mess. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The South and Congress.

From the Times.

One of the evils resulting from the policy of systematically excluding Southern representatives from Congress, is that we are deprived of the constitutionally provided means of ascertaining the necessities, wishes, opinions, and sentiments of a large section of the Union, comprising one-third our entire population. We know that in many things the Southern States are suffering greatly for want of proper legislation, or for want of proper consideration of their necessities in those matters—few, but important—over which the National Legislature has control. The Executive, so far as lies in his power, has carried on the arduous work of re-establishing the frustrated interests of the South; but on a hundred subjects, and in a thousand points, legislation of a practical cast is imperatively required, as might be expected, after the cessation of all effective legislation for four years, so far as the entire region lying south of the Potomac is concerned. In lieu of interest and action upon these matters, which come clearly within its constitutional province, Congress has devoted itself to legislation on subjects concerning which its power is at least dubious, and the most important results of which have been vetoed by the President on constitutional grounds. Were there representatives from the Southern States on the floor—men familiar with the condition of things in their respective States, and with all the questions on which they require legislative action, we might expect to find not only more intelligent discussion of those delicate social topics which require treatment, but a proper presentation of those practical interests of the South which have been so long neglected, and which now so imperatively demand attention. Leaving out of notice here all the pressing matters of Southern interest which have been left out of notice in Congress, we will name but a single question that has been up within a few days past, upon which the arguments of Southern representatives would have been of great aid to intelligent legislation. We refer to the question of an export tax upon cotton. It is but natural to suppose that the knowledge of members from the South as to the effect upon Southern industry, upon the cotton culture, and upon Southern prospects generally, of an export cotton tax of two cents per pound, would be more accurate and intelligent than that of members from the Northern States. Some may say, even on this question, which we bring up merely as an illustration, the local interests would lead all the Southern Representatives to vote one way, if they had the liberty of voting; but this is an argument, if it be an argument at all, that works both ways, and bears against the vote of Northern members as strongly as it would against that of Southern members.

We are likewise hindered from obtaining through legitimate channels the opinions and sentiments of the Southern people upon numerous important questions of national interest by the exclusion of their representatives. Congress itself has to fall back upon such means as it has adopted in calling before it for examination prominent men, such as Lee, Botts, and others from the Southern states. The people generally have to fall back upon what they learn from the newspapers; and this differs so widely, accordingly to the predilections of different journals, that nothing but confusion can result to the public judgment. Even those who regularly see Southern papers find it hard to gather from them the public sentiment of the body of the Southern people.

In one sense, newspapers are an index to public sentiment, but like indexes generally, which only give hints and detached glimpses of a subject, they are very apt to mislead those who have not some familiarity with the matter treated of. Out of a great body of Southern papers now before us, we could, by adroit and unscrupulous scissoring, detach and bring together pieces that would represent as prevalent any state of opinion and feeling we might desire. We all know what discreditable ends some of our contemporaries constantly serve by this means; and we would as soon go to a man's most malignant enemy to learn his true character as to these sources to learn the real condition of affairs.

We would obtain far more satisfactory answers to such important questions as those which the Congressional Committee put to General Lee, than were given, were the representatives from Southern States admitted to places in the National Legislature. We would be no less stringent than the most stringent—we would be no less stringent than President Johnson himself, in requiring from these representatives, before they took their seats, the most conclusive evidences of loyalty of spirit and purpose. But being satisfied as to this, we should also feel satisfied that the nation at large would have more intelligent opinions upon the Southern "situation," and that Congress would be able to legislate more intelligently upon Southern interests, were these representatives admitted to their seats.

Protection and High Wages.

From the Tribune.

Protection is the true policy of industrial countries wherein wages are high. Free trade is the policy of industrial countries wherein wages are low. Wages in Great Britain are only about one quarter of what they are in the United States. Free trade, therefore, is just the thing for the British. That would open our ports to their low-priced goods, the product of low-priced labor, and would drive our mechanics from work into idleness, wherein they would buy everything and sell nothing, till they came by starvation to a deadly competition for employment with foreign operatives, who labor for the sheer means to keep soul and body together.

In the "copper mines," as Frederick Douglass calls the traitorous section of Northern politics, it is consistent for Americans to advocate and plot with foreigners British free trade. The cotton planters were educated by Calhoun to the policy of keeping the Yankees from manufacturing, and confining them to raising cheap food for their slaves. The failure of their Rebellion has not softened the temper of this education. The reconstructed South would vote solid to destroy the wealth-producing industry of the loyal States. And their unprincipled slaves in the "copper mines" would lick their shoes while they voted with them. But what explanation can be given for the votes that would fall after these, cast by men who don't reside in the copper mines, but do dwell in that neighborhood, and are mighty fond of their residence?

Inflation Blunders.

From the Tribune.

It is instructive to note that no champion of a currency of printed lies can possibly state fairly the positions they pretend to controvert. Thus, one of their last efforts reads thus:—

"You claim that it would be good policy to withdraw from circulation the SIX or seven hundred millions of United States indebtedness which is not now drawing interest, and convert it into bonds drawing six per cent. interest."

—Now, we "claim" no such thing, and teach nothing of the kind. What we "claim" is that the Government shall speak truth, as honest people do. It has issued several hundred millions of promises to pay, which it *don't* pay. That is bad morality and bad finance. Let it simply redeem its notes in coin on presentation at the Sub-Treasury in New York, and then so many of them as are useful to and needed by the public will remain in circulation. We, for example, can use greenbacks in our business to better advantage than specie; and should never think of presenting the former for conversion into the latter, *provided they were kept at par.* What we ask, and *all* we ask, is that every dollar that circulates shall be a *real* dollar, worth ten dimes in United States coin. And, if the Government chooses to keep a lot of its promises afloat as money, we insist that it shall redeem them on demand, as good banks redeem *their* issues. If it redeems them at par in New York, it may pay out greenbacks freely in New Mexico, Utah, Texas, and wherever else it has disbursements to make in our own country, and they will be at least as good as gold—for some purposes, better. But, if the Government will bank, let it do it on a solid basis—none of your Owl Creek banking, but the real thing.

The World Moves.

From the Daily News.

To-day a year ago, that saw the power of the Confederacy crumble in the ruin that befel its capital seemed, also, in that loss, to inaugurate the decline of one of the main principles of the Republic. Apparently, in that day, the champion that had done battle for the rights of the States lay conquered beneath the heel of Apolyon. Centralization, in that moment, flushed with the victory that had been accorded it, raised the pæan above its prostrate antagonist; and to the appeasing of its long-cherished hatred of the South, is united that other pleasure that should spring from the triumph of its old conspiracies against the spirit of republicanism.

How these conspiracies were sprung, first in the Senate and more recently in the House; how the Radical Directory in those bodies, led by Stevens and Sumner, respectively the Manton and Robespierre of the movement, prated exultingly of *their* purposes to the detriment of the republic; how the former could find no other name for the President than "the man at the other end of the avenue;" how the latter openly accused the President of sending in a "white-washing message" to the Senate; and how, finally, when their purposes were made apparent, Mr. Johnson cut them short in their anti-constitutional career by his two vetoes of their revolutionary measures against the rights of States—all these events will live in history as a part of the record of the times that saw arise, even among the opponents of the creed that all men looked upon as dead, the stoutest champion of that principle—one who, unhampered by suspicion of "treason" and with the power and the majesty of the republic at its back, has palsied the arm of revolution in its downward sweep, and has given a new meaning to the inspired declaration of the old Galileo; that, in spite of prejudice, in spite of ignorance, in spite of malice, in spite of every weapon brought by the wicked to militate against the good, the world still moves, and, with that movement, brings to the sight of men retribution, and the vindication of the faith.

The Woman's Rights Bill and the Civil Rights Bill.

From the Herald.

The women of America have sense enough to perceive that their time has come. They are determined that the agitation in Congress about universal suffrage shall not be understood to refer to negro suffrage alone. They claim the right to vote, and in a circular, which we published in yesterday's paper, they have called a national convention, to meet at the Church of the Puritans, on Thursday next, in order to direct the attention of Congress and the people to this important subject. All distinctions of color having been abolished, Mesdames Stanton and Anthony now demand the abolition of all distinctions of sex. The negro is not to be excluded from the ballot-box on account of his skin, and why should a woman be excluded on account of her petticoats? Great stress has been laid upon the fact that the word slave does not occur in the Constitution; but the word woman is also ignored in that ancient and respected document.

There is not an argument used in favor of negro suffrage which is not quite as potential in favor of woman suffrage. On the other hand, most of the arguments used against giving the ballot to the negro fall to apply in the case of the woman. If negroes served the country during the recent war, so did women. If negroes are born free and equal, so are women. But the accusation of want of intelligence, so often urged against the blacks, cannot be made against our fair female friends. Nor can it be said of women, as it is of the negroes, that they will be too much under the influence of the white men, since the contrary is notoriously the case. The time, then, is propitious. We have a Congress ready for any extravagance. Let some radical member present a Woman's Rights bill, and it will pass more easily than the Civil Rights bill, and be much more acceptable to the people.

By way of hints or texts for the addresses to be delivered "by persons to be hereafter announced," Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's circular places before us a few of the reasons why women, as well as negroes, should be allowed to vote. And let us declare in advance, lest this conjunction of women and negroes should prove offensive, that the association is suggested by the circular itself, and is, indeed, one of the very strongest points upon which the women of America rely in their appeals to the tyrant, man, for justice and equal rights. In the most logical and irresistible manner they take it for granted that this Government is a failure, and then explain that this is because our practice has not been according to our principles—that is to say, because we have not given equal rights to all men, women and negroes. Well, if the Government is a failure, we think that the above explanation is about as good as any other. The next step of this sublime argument is very plain. If the Government is a failure, and it withholding equal rights is the cause thereof, then we have only to bestow equal rights in order to make the Government a success. And here Mrs. Stanton and the other women find fault with Congress, which only proposes to give equal rights to the negroes. Why, that will not remedy the evil. That will not "come one line nearer the Republican idea." The negroes are not "all." Women, too, must be endowed with those "rights, privileges and immunities" before we can "reconstruct the Government on the one enduring basis that has never yet been tried." There is the whole matter in a nutshell, as clear as the sky in June and as irrefutable as the logic of events. It is true that Mrs. Stanton and her lovely assistants did not have space enough in their circular to tell us why this Government is a failure, or to prove that the founders of the republic, the originators of our "republican idea," intended that women and negroes should vote; nor to inform us how a "basis that has never yet been tried" can be so confidently pronounced "the one enduring basis;" but all these trifling omissions will doubtless be supplied at the convention next Thursday. Mrs. Stanton's circular reminds us of Calhoun's speeches, because if you admit its premises you cannot deny its conclusions. But in this respect its logic is also not so very different from that of the famous stanza, familiar in all well-regulated households:—

> If a man who turnips cries,
> Cries not when his father dies,
> 'Tis a proof that he would rather
> Have a turnip than his father.

In a practical point of view, we have not the slightest doubt that the present Congress will give woman the suffrage after it gets through with the negro. Senator Sumner, the radical leader, shows great lack of gallantry in not allowing the women the preference. Mrs. Stanton indignantly asks, "Should not our petitions command as respectful a hearing in a republican Senate as a speech of Victoria in the House of Lords?" But she might ask, still more indignantly, "Should not a Senate of white men attend to the rights and wrongs of fifteen millions of white women who pay taxes, instead of devoting themselves exclusively to three millions of ignorant negroes?" One of Mrs. Stanton's other queries—"Shall an American Congress pay less honor to the daughter of a President than a British Parliament to the daughter of a King?"—may as well be omitted in future publications; for its force is somewhat weakened by the fact that the daughter of the President is not known as an advocate of woman's rights. Neither do we believe that the wrongs of woman, as recapitulated by Mrs. Stanton, are calculated to cause a crusade on her behalf. Mrs. Stanton's complaint is that women constitute "the aristocracy," and that "woman holds an ideal position above man and the work of life," and that this is "imitating the pomp, heraldry, and distinctions of an effete European civilization." Here is just ground, perhaps, for complaint on the part of man; but it is certainly rather singular for woman to find fault because we make her an aristocrat and place her above us and will not let her work. Nevertheless, if woman does not like it; if she prefers to have a ballot in her hand "and dignity on her brow;" if she wants to try her fortunes with the rouens at primary meetings and do her Mrs. Caudleing on a grand scale upon the floor of Congress; if she insists upon assisting us in our political canvasses and carrying her knitting or embroidery into political conventions; if, in short, she is really desirous of figuring on the stump and being recognized as "heir-apparent to the throne," or candidate for the Presidency, why should we object? We have had so many old women in politics and high places that a few young ones would be a decided relief. The people would rather have woman suffrage than negro suffrage any day.

Mayhap the radical Senators, who were so willing to accept Senator Stewart's bargain of universal amnesty for universal suffrage, will be equally willing to substitute a Woman's Rights bill for the Civil Rights bill. If so, we will guarantee them against another veto. What says the chivalric Sumner? What says the irrepressible Stevens? The project would create many more millions of new voters and be much less dangerous to the Republican party. Who will move its adoption? Where is the Reconstruction Committee?

Is the President Bound to Execute an Unconstitutional Law?

From the World.

This question is merely speculative—as yet. Considering how completely the radicals are checkmated in the New Jersey Legislature, the chances are good that the veto will be sustained. Even if the Civil Rights bill passes over the veto, the question of its enforcement by the President does not necessarily become practical. As the bill is drawn, its execution depends mainly on the judiciary. The swarms of new officers it contemplates are not appointees of the President, but of the various Circuit Courts. The Courts are to appoint as many Commissioners as they please; and these Commissioners, in turn, can appoint as many persons as they please to make arrests and execute their process. True, the President is several times alluded to in the bill; but the powers it clothes him with are merely permissive, not mandatory. He "*may*" empower persons to execute the act; "it shall be *lawful*" for him to order the courts to hold extra sessions at unusual places for the trial of offenders; "it shall be lawful" for him to employ the army to enforce the provisions of the act. He has the color of law to help him if he *chooses* to exercise the power; but there is nothing in the act to constrain his choice.

The bill might have been differently drawn. It might have run—"The President *shall* appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate," the new officers charged with the execution of the law. If impeachments should follow from its non-execution, the judges of the Circuit Courts would be the culprits; the bill declaring that "it shall be their duty" (a form not merely permissive, but mandatory) to appoint the additional Commissioners necessary. The question of impeaching the President cannot arise under this bill, even if it should become a law.

But the ability to pass this bill over his veto implies the ability to pass other unconstitutional laws, in like manner. When the radicals feel sure of their power, other acts will be passed requiring the co-operation of the President in their enforcement, against his sense of constitutional obligation. What would be his duty in such a case is a grave question, which he must decide for himself, if it should arise. Power to pass laws over his veto is power enough to impeach and depose him; and as the radicals assume that a law is constitutional in passing it, they would also assume that it was constitutional in condemning the President for its non-enforcement. Under such circumstances, many important and delicate questions would arise. Ought the President to co-operate in a strategem for his removal, by acting precisely as his opponents would wish? Ought he, on the other hand, to lend himself to break down the Constitution? Would such a revolutionary attempt to put a compliant Republican in his place justify forcible resistance?

Of these points, which are, as yet, merely speculative, we will consider but one. The President being sworn to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States," can be under no obligation to execute a law clearly repugnant thereto. The Constitution being the supreme law, all laws in conflict with it are void, and should be disregarded or resisted, as the case may require. But this principle can extend only to the action of the Executive. The President can refuse to act under an unconstitutional law; but he cannot interfere to control the action of the Courts, who will enforce it, or declare it unconstitutional, in the independent exercise of their own judgment. If an unconstitutional law declares penalties, and the Courts convict and pass sentence, the President has no more power to dictate to the judges than the judges to him. But after sentence, complete control over it belongs to the President by his power to grant reprieves and pardons. Even where the law is constitutional, he has this authority, with no limit on its exercise but his own discretion. In the case of an unconstitutional law, he would be justified in cancelling every sentence by a pardon—a prerogative with which neither the Legislative nor the Judicial Department can interfere, as he derives it directly from the Constitution.

If President Johnson should assert the independent right of the Executive to judge for himself of constitutional questions connected with his own duties, he could adduce the authority of the two most eminent and illustrious of his Democratic predecessors—Presidents Jefferson and Jackson. The following exposition, by Jefferson, of his views on the subject, is worth recalling; it is from a letter to Judge Roane:—"My construction of the Constitution is very different from what you quote. It is that each department is truly independent of the others, and has an equal right to decide for itself what is the meaning of the Constitution in the cases submitted to its action; and especially when it is to act ultimately and without appeal. I will explain myself by examples, which, having occurred while I was in office, are better known to me, and the principles which governed them.

"A legislature had passed the Sedition law. The Federal courts had subjected certain individuals to its penalties of fine and imprisonment. On coming into office, I released these individuals by the power of pardon committed to Executive discretion, which could never be more appropriately exercised than when citizens were suffering without the authority of law, or, which was equivalent, under a law unauthorized by the Constitution, and therefore null. In the case of Marbury and Madison, the Federal judges declared that commissions signed and sealed by the President were valid, although not delivered. I deemed delivery essential to complete a deed, which as long as it remains in the hands of the party is, as yet, no deed, and I withheld the delivery of the commissions. They cannot issue a mandamus to the President or the Legislature, or to any of their officers. When the British treaty of —— arrived, without any provision against the impressment of our seamen, I determined not to ratify it. The Senate thought I should ask their advice. I thought that would be a mockery of them, when I was predetermined against following it, should they advise its ratification. The Constitution had made their advice necessary to confirm a treaty, but not to reject it. This has been blamed by some, but I have never doubted its soundness. In the cases of two persons *ante-nati*, under exactly similar circumstances, the Federal Court determined that one of them (Duane) was not a citizen; the House of Representatives nevertheless determined that the other (Smith, of South Carolina) was a citizen; and admitted him to a seat in their body. Duane was a Republican and Smith a Federalist, and these decisions were made during the Federal ascendancy.

"These are examples of my position, that each of the three departments has equally the right to decide for itself what is its duty under the Constitution, without regard to what the others may have decided for themselves under a similar question."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SEMINARY OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO.

THE CORNER STONE

of the New Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo will be laid

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4,
At 3 o'clock.

Addresses will be made by
THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD,
THE REV. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, S. J.
(formerly Rector of the Seminary),
THE VERY REV. DR O'HARA, V. G.,
And others.

Most of the Reverend Clergy of the Diocese will be present.

A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN

will leave the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, across the Market Street Bridge, on Wednesday Afternoon, April 4, at 2 o'clock, for the grounds of the New Seminary and will return to Philadelphia at half-past 4 o'clock.

Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Can be had at any of the Churches 3 30 5t

WEST PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE, THIRTY-NINTH, above MARKET Street.—Lecture by Professor HENRY MORTON, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—GALVANISM. To be illustrated with Experiments.

Tickets for the Course $1. Single tickets, 25 cents.

For sale at the LIBRARY, at MARK'S DRUG STORE, COOMBE'S DRUG STORE, and by any of the Board of Managers. 3 31 3t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 14 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1866.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 16th of April, 1866, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to act on the proposition to assess upon each share of the Capital Stock of said Company the sum of FIVE CENTS. By order of the Board of Directors,

3 31 w m m5* E. B. McDOWELL, Secretary.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. ALDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.

2 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 6

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET

(One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $200, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY

No. 304 Chesnut Street

PHILADELPHIA. 16

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

3 2 3m A. BROWN.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock o

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWAR
AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold

CLARK & BIDDLE

3 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT S

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth §rp Below Fourth.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortmen of

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled a engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.

Purchasers wishing a

HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH

Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Price moderate. All watches warranted.

Also, a large assortmen of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 30§ Solid Silver-ware.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ 706 CHESNUT STREET

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S, Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8§

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivaled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1041 WALNUT Street. 3 21 1m*rp

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,

(Patented November 21, 1865.)

It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or three as much as would answer their needs.

Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO.,
AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwfim

PAPER HANGINGS,

FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,

No. 52 North FIFTH Street.

WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DECORATIONS, ETC.
3 28 1m

REMOVED.—S. & JAMES M. FLANNAGAN have removed from No. 204 to No. 420 S. DELAWARE Avenue, 3 29 1lt

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
NEW GOODS FOR SPRING SALES
AT PRICES TO MEET THE VIEWS OF BUYERS.

ARE OPENING TO-DAY, FOR
SPRING SALES:
FASHIONABLE NEW SILKS.
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
NEW STYLE SPRING SHAWLS.
NEW TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS.
FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.
MAGNIFICENT FOULARDS.
SPLENDID BLACK SILKS.

P. S.—The above are all new goods, and at prices to suit. 3 24 stuth

No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES,

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets Cambrics Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 50c to $1 50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Who sells and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4§

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILEY & BROTHER
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated

"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,

which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §3 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT.
PETER SIEGFRIED,
3 20 1m Proprietor.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

PASSPORTS PROCURED, ACKNOWLEDGments, Depositions, Affidavits to Accounts, taken by JOHN H. FRICK,
Notary Public, Commissioner for all the States, Pension and Prize Agent, No. 723 DOCK Street. 3 24 1lt

RESTORATION.

Proclamation by the President—Insurrection Declared at an End—The People of the South Loyally Disposed—Their Willingness to Abide by the Results of the War—The Union One and Indivisible—No State has a Right to Secede—Equal Rights and Equal Footing for all the States—Encouragement for the South—The Military to Yield to Civil Power.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By proclamations of the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law;

And whereas, By another proclamation made on the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and such other parts of that State and the other States before named as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the suppression of the insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, By another proclamation of the first day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June 7, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia;

And whereas, By another proclamation, made on the second day of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, South Carolina, were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, The House of Representatives on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, namely:—

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion and resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease;

And whereas, The Senate of the United States on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, to wit:—

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion and resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease;

And whereas, These resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in their form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate;

And whereas, By my proclamation of the 13th day of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers, as had been duly commissioned, to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions;

And whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or will conform, in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States;

And whereas, In view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has the right or the power to go out of or separate itself from the American Union, and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States;

And whereas, The people of the several before-mentioned States have in the manner aforesaid given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important revolution of national unity;

And whereas, It is believed to be a fundamental principle of Government that people who have revolted, and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last-named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom;

And whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States, and not as territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates;

And whereas, Such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are, made equals and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity, and power with the several States with which they are united;

And whereas, The observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance;

And whereas, Standing armies, military occupation, military law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion;

And whereas, The policy of the Government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:—
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A SHIP OF THE "OLD SCHOOL."—Last week there sailed from Hull, amid the cheers of a great multitude, the barque *Truelove*, the only vessel despatched this year from Hull to the Davis Straits' whale fisheries. The *Truelove* is under the command of Captain Wells, a name associated with the most successful period of the whale fisheries. The *Truelove* is one of the oldest vessels afloat. She was built at Philadelphia, United States, in the year 1764, and is consequently 102 years old. At that time the spot on which she was built was one of the plantations from which much wood was taken for the build of British vessels. About half the long life of the *Truelove* has been spent in the whale fishery trade, but she was formerly in the Oporto wine trade.—*London Times, March 13.*

THREATENED TROUBLES IN EUROPE.

Austria and Prussia Preparing for War—What It Is All About.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The *City of Paris*, it will be seen, brings intelligence of the highest importance, as to the relations of Austria and Prussia—the sum and substance of which is, that as Prussia seems to have made up her mind to annex the Duchies, Austria has determined to resist, and to that end is making active preparations to send a powerful army to the frontier. Some reports say that army is one hundred thousand strong, and that before many days it will be on the borders of Bohemia. There are rumors contradicting or modifying this, a little, but the latest telegrams say these are not to be relied upon, and that the crisis is sufficiently alarming to create the conviction that a conflict is inevitable.

Though the history of this new complication in European politics must be familiar to the reader who takes an interest in European politics, a brief resume of its origin and progress may not be uninteresting. Prussia now openly declares that the Duchies were taken from Denmark, not to be made an independent State, nor to maintain the rights of Augustenburg, but to strengthen the Prussian monarchy. For a year past Count Bismarck has scarcely thought it necessary to make any concealment of this purpose, and now he boldly avows it. Annexation is proposed by the minister and the press which supports him; and it is also apparently approved by the Prussian people. On the other side, Austria, with the more or less timid support of the minor States, demands that the will of the Confederation and the rights of legitimacy shall be respected. Passing over conferences, conventions, missions, and despatches, this represents the real question now at issue. It is one upon which negotiation has been exhausted, for where one party is determined to yield nothing, the other must take the alternative of submission or war. That is the position of Austria.

Count Bismarck has carried matters with so high a hand, that Austria is, as it were, driven to the wall. He has, apparently, made no more account of her than if she were one of the minor powers whose enthusiasm led to the spoliation from which they were to gain so little. Austria, however, embarrassed as she is in her finances and in her relations with her great dependency, does not shrink from the contemplation of war. Hence, preparations for war are made on each side. In both capitals military councils are held, generals nominated, plans of campaign discussed, and the question whether the territory of the neutral States of Germany shall be turned into a battle-field for these great territorial rivals to fight out their battle upon, is discussed as if the rights of those States and the interests of industry and civilization were of no account.

On the 13th the King of Prussia held a council of war, and in Vienna we learn that the Government has consulted its military commanders as to the readiness of the army to take the field, the state of the Bohemian fortresses, and the points in the kingdom of Saxony which could be occupied by the Imperial forces. According to custom, a member of the reigning House is appointed to high command. Archduke Albrecht has been named as one of the leaders, if not the General-in-chief of the Austrian army. Field Marshal Benedek and Baron Hess, known for their services in former campaigns, have also been consulted.

Continental Europe is thus again on the threshold of great events, the issue of which, or the new complications to which it may give rise, it is impossible just now to foresee. It is only certain that the news we are to receive from that quarter, for some time to come, will be of extraordinary and exciting interest.—*N. Y. Express.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.*]

THE LATE WILLIAM S. PIERIE.—A large meeting of the members of the Press Club of Philadelphia took place yesterday afternoon to take action in relation to the death of the late William S. Pierie, Commercial Editor of the *North American and United States Gazette.*

After an expression of feelings of regret of the gentlemen present at the death of Mr. Pierie, a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Stephen N. Winslow, William V. McKean, J. Davis Watson, Thompson Westcott, and L. Wain Smith, to draft a report in reference to the deceased.

Mr. Winslow, from the said committee, reported the following:—

The Press Club of Philadelphia having received intelligence of the death of Mr. William S. Pierie, one of its members, places upon its record this testimonial of esteem for the deceased, and of regret at his death.

Mr. Pierie has been connected with the newspaper press of Philadelphia for twenty-one years, and during that period he has shown himself to be a most faithful man in the discharge of the peculiarly delicate duties of a commercial editor. He was a man of strict integrity, nothing having ever occurred in his long career to blemish his pure reputation in the slightest degree. In his intercourse with his associates he was invariably kind and courteous. He was a journalist of untiring industry, always at the place of duty, and in the foregoing respects was a model which his juniors may well regard in a spirit of emulation. In all the relations of life Mr. Pierie was a thorough Christian gentleman, and well entitled to every tribute of respect.

Resolved, That the foregoing testimonial be placed upon the minutes of the association, and that a copy of the same be presented to the family.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of the deceased, the members of the Press Club will attend his funeral as a body.

Resolved, That a member be appointed to prepare a biographical memoir of the deceased, to be read at some future meeting of the Club.

Messrs. Winslow, Watson, and J. Bell delivered appropriate addresses in respect to the memory of the deceased. The last-named gentleman, alluding to a recent visit to Mr. Pierie a short time before his death took place, said that he found the patient sufferer calmly awaiting the final moment. As death approached there was no terror. The dying man, in a long and eventful life, had been faithful to his trust. He was an honorable and honest citizen, a true Christian; and now, when the last moment was at hand, when he was to pass from time to eternity, death had no sting for him, nor could the grave claim a victory.

A halo of glory seemed to encircle the brow of the dying man, and with the brightest hopes of immortal bliss, Mr. Pierie breathed his life out calmly there, and passed to that realm where sorrow is unknown. There is sublimity in the death of the Christian, for Jesus can make the dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are.

Mr. Stephen N. Winslow was appointed to prepare a biographical memoir of the deceased, to be entered upon the records of the Club.

HOTEL THIEF.—Yesterday afternoon a Baltimorean named T. H. S. Boyd was before Alderman Beitler. The charges against him were forgery and larceny, and the carrying of concealed weapons. He was arrested by one of the city detectives, relieved of a huge bowie knife, and taken to the Central Station, where the circumstances of the case were offered in evidence. The prosecutor was a Government agent named William A. Lloyd, a boarder at the American Hotel. His location at the hotel was on the 25th of last February. Two weeks after he came there his trunk was broken open. It had been left in room No. 4½, in charge of Boyd. Colonel Lloyd went away, leaving Mr. Boyd to occupy his room. He alleges that during his absence his trunk was broken open, and that valuable papers and two hundred dollars in money were taken from it. Mr. Boyd was arrested, and yesterday afternoon had a hearing before Alderman Beitler. Detective Henderson produced certain papers which he found in the trunk of Mr. Boyd, that were identified by Colonel Lloyd as stolen from him. The Alderman committed Mr. Boyd in default of two thousand dollars bail to appear at the present term of court to answer these charges. One paper found in Mr. Boyd's trunk, purporting to bear the signature of Colonel Lloyd, was pronounced to be a forgery.

ARM FRACTURED.—William Bartley, aged twenty-six years, residing at No. 305 N. Twenty-first street, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday afternoon, with a fractured arm, caused by a heavy chest falling on him, at Walnut street wharf.

MEETING IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD.—A large meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-third Ward, was held on Thursday evening last, in Frankford, to hear the report of the Treasurer, Mr. Benjamin Rowland, Jr., who has been identified with the Ward Enlistment Association.

Mr. William Axe was selected as Chairman, and Mr. William Welsh acted as Secretary.

From the report of the Treasurer, it appears that during the war the sum of $50,175·14 was collected in the ward, of which $46,988·01 was paid to six hundred volunteers for ward bounty, and $2272·39 paid out for expenses, leaving a balance of $914·74 unexpended.

On motion of Watson Comly, it was resolved to pay one hundred dollars to the Colonel E. D. Baker Association, to aid them in the erection of a monument over the remains of the deceased commander of the California Regiment, interred at Cedar Hill Cemetery, Frankford.

On motion of William H. Rhawn, it was resolved to increase the balance in the Treasurer's hands to one thousand dollars by immediate cash subscriptions, and to pay five hundred dollars to the Soldiers' Home of Philadelphia, and the balance of the fund then remaining to the Lincoln Institution for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys.

Provision having been made for the publication and distribution of the report, and the Enlistment Association having completed their labors, it adjourned *sine die*.

The members of the Colonel E. D. Baker Association above referred to are the survivors of one of the companies of the celebrated regiment raised by the lamented Baker. They have purchased and inclosed a lot of ground in the Cedar Hill Cemetery, and are endeavoring to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting a handsome monument over the last resting place of the dead heroes who were recruited into the regiment from the vicinity of Frankford. In furtherance of their laudable object the ladies of Frankford intend holding a fair for the benefit of the Association at an early day, and for which they are now preparing.

THE LATE FIRE IN SOUTH STREET.—Acting Detective Levy yesterday afternoon arrested Herman B. Platte on the charge of arson. The defendant occupied premises No. 310 South street, recently destroyed by fire. His arrest was the result of strong suspicion that he set fire to his own premises. He was arrested at the suit of the Kensington Insurance Company, from which office he had obtained a policy of insurance largely in excess of the stock upon the premises at the time of the fire. The defendant was taken before Alderman Beitler. He is a native of Saxony. He has not been long in Philadelphia.

He stated to Detective Levy that he had lived for eight and a half years in New York, most of which time he spent with his brother, a cork cutter, at No. 134 W. Twenty-third street. He came here, and for the sum of $175 bought the good will and fixtures from a man named David Benjamin, of the store that was burned. Detective Levy reported that he found upon the defendant, when searched, a number of bills and papers, though he had solemnly declared on the day after the fire that all his business papers were consumed. Inquiry among the wholesale tobacco firms from where the accused made his purchases, it was deposed by Mr. Levy, led him to the conviction that Mr. Platte's statements were untrue. The defendant, failing to enter $2000 bail, was committed.

MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Last evening a large meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at the rooms in Chesnut street, near Thirteenth, Peter B. Simmons, Esq., President of the Association, presiding. After the usual religious exercises, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. William Anderson, Esq., was then introduced, who read a deeply interesting, suggestive, and instructive essay on "Modes of Getting Along in the World," which received the thanks of the meeting by a rising vote. The question for debate, "Should the elective franchise be extended to those who cannot read and write?" was then taken up and ably discussed.

Interesting correspondence was read, showing the good work this Association is engaged in.

Thirty-three persons were proposed and elected members.

The exercises were delightfully interspersed with fine selections of music by the choir of the Association.

The large audience, composed chiefly of young men, were dismissed evidently delighted with the exercises of the evening.

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This worthy association has recently appointed a Committee of Conference, among whose names are Bishop Simpson, Drs. Wylie, Bomberger, A. H. Vinton, J. Wheaton Smith, and Bishop Vail, of Kansas, names familiar to many of our citizens. Very many of our Philadelphia clergymen, of every denomination, are co-operating in its work in this city.

At its first meeting here, nearly a year ago, Rev. Dr. Howe and others made addresses. Its first Conference this season was held in the Church of the Epiphany two weeks ago. One of its Conferences will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church (Dr. Beadle's), Seventh street, below Arch, this evening at 7½ o'clock. A large meeting is anticipated, and many leading clergymen of this city will participate.

DEATH CAUSED BY A FALL.—John Smith, aged fifty years, residing at No. 1602 Lawrence street, fell down stairs yesterday afternoon, and received such injuries as to cause his death in two hours after the occurrence. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

GONE TO TRENTON.—A large number of the leading politicians of Camden city and county went up to Trenton last evening and this morning, in order to be present when the Legislature meets, and to witness the proceedings in the matter of United States Senator. It is thought that an election will be had this evening, but that depends entirely on the action of the Senate. The Republicans are greatly disappointed at the course the question took last week, and have not hesitated to express their disapprobation in the most decided manner. This may have an effect to change the course of Mr. Scovel in the opposition he made to a joint meeting.

AGRICULTURAL.—The farmers are now busy throughout Camden county in preparing their fields for early crops, some of which have already been planted. It is thought that the various kinds of fruit trees will yield a good crop this season, particularly as the buds appear to be rather backward, and the liability of being nipped by frost being thus greatly lessened.

SCARCITY OF HOUSES.—The scarcity of dwelling houses in Camden has been a great annoyance for a year past, the applications exceeding the supply as three to one. Should an increase of double the number of dwellings now in Camden be made within the coming year, they would all be taken as soon as completed.

STABBING FRACAS.—Yesterday afternoon a fracas occurred near the car depot on Bridge avenue, between two individuals named Matthews and Armington, in which the former was stabbed in three places. No arrests have yet been made.

AN ACTUAL FACT.—A day or two since the contractors for cleaning the paved streets were seen scraping up the dirt and offal that have been accumulating for some time past.

BAPTIZED.—Several persons were baptized on Sunday, in the Delaware river, at Cooper's Point.

—Mrs. S. A. Young, a clairvoyant and fortune-teller at Hartford, Connecticut, died a few days ago. Her son was in jail for pounding his mother, and the city buried her and sold her effects to pay the expenses.

—The *Commercial Bulletin* has the following from the rural districts:—"Country hotels are shingling their hencoops and refilling their bed-ticks with fresh corn-cobs, in anticipation of the rush of extra boarders the coming season from the city."

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 3ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the "PROGRAMME OFFICE," No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN..........Resident Manager
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7·00. Curtain rises at 7·30.
GRAND EXTRA ATTRACTION FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.
THIS EVENING,
a Drama, in four acts, from Charles Reade's great work,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
which, having had a prosperous run of
OVER 200 NIGHTS IN LONDON,
is still in the full tide of its successful career.
In order to lend additional attraction to the Holidays, the Management take pleasure to announce the engagement for six nights only, of
BURGESS, PRENDERGAST, HUGHES AND LA RUE'S MINSTREL TROUPE,
who will conclude the entertainment each evening.
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
with Mr. Mordaunt, Mr. Lennox, Mr. Young, Mr. F. Foster, Mr. J. T. Ward, Miss Josie Orton, and nearly every member of the Company in the cast.
To conclude with a
FULL ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT,
BY
BURGESS, PRENDERGAST, HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S MINSTREL TROUPE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 4,
ONLY MINSTREL MATINEE.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 6,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. C. FOSTER (Stage Manager).
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 7,
105th GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
First day performance of
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN..........Resident Manager
BURGESS, PRENDERGAST, HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS
have the honor to announce that they will give
A MINSTREL MATINEE
A MINSTREL MATINEE
A MINSTREL MATINEE
A MINSTREL MATINEE
at this establishment
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4.
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4.
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4.
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4.
On which occasion a
FULL MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT
will be presented composed of
THE GEMS OF ETHIOPIAN MELODY.
This will be the
ONLY MINSTREL MATINEE
given by them.
Admission to all parts of the house, 30 cents; Children, 25 cents. Doors open at 1·15; Curtain rises at 2·15.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 3,
Second night of the Celebrated Artiste,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
whose exquisite impersonations have won for her, from the press and public of
AMERICA AND EUROPE,
the enviable reputation of
OUR BEST LIVING ARTISTE.
Second appearance of the young American Tragedian,
MR. J. C. McCOLLOM,
who will appear in the celebrated Play of
CAMILLE.
CAMILLE.
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS as..........Camille
Armand Duval..........Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM
Chairs secured three days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
Second night of the Eminent American Actor,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 3,
WILD OATS;
OR, THE STROLLING GENTLEMAN.
Rover..........Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH
Sir George Thunder..........Mr. F. Mackay
John Dory..........E. L. Tilton
Sim..........Stuart Robson
Lady Amaranth..........Miss E. Price
To conclude with the glorious Farce
THE SWISS SWAINS.
Swig..........Stuart Robson
FRIDAY—Benefit of MR. J. E. MURDOCH.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Grand Trick, Fairy, Comic Pantomime,
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
THE BRILLIANT FOWLER SISTERS.
MISS ELLA WESNER AND MISS MARY WESNER.
THE WONDERFUL LAZELLE BROTHERS.
G. W. SMITH AND BALLET TROUPE.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION To Open Columbia avenue, Montgomery avenue, and Diamond street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property over and through which Columbia avenue, from Fifth to Sixth streets, Montgomery avenue, from Germantown avenue to Sixth, and Diamond street, from Sixth to Seventh streets, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice those streets will be required for public use.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND, President of Select Council.
Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.
4 1 1t

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Paving of Spruce street, from Fortieth to Forty-sixth Streets, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Spruce street, from Fortieth to the east side of Forty-sixth street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, for the paving thereof. The conditions of the contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of the paving from the property owners, and shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep the street in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND, President of Select Council.
Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

RESOLUTION To Name a Certain street running Eastward from Ninth street, south of Market street, in the Ninth Ward, Billington street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That a certain street sixteen feet wide, running eastward from Ninth street, south of Market street, the depth of one hundred and sixteen feet; thence extending southward one hundred and forty-five feet to Jayne street, in the Ninth Ward, be called and named Billington street, and that the Chief Commissioner of Highways be authorized and is hereby directed to index the same accordingly.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND, President of Select Council.
Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.
Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 23

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FITTH STREET,
One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.
All orders should be sent to
HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.
A ONE-HORSE POWER
AMATEUR ENGINE.
This engine will be disposed of by private or public sale, by the above parties, at their Auction Store.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.
SIXTH ANNUAL SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, from the American Art Gallery, New York.
On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, 4th, 5th, and 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street.
Now open for examination. 4 2 4t
SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAW BOOKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.
On Wednesday Morning,
The 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a lot of Law Books, Office Furniture, etc., to be sold by order of the Sheriff. 1t

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales,
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
BOURNE,
1 23tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM PHILLIPS, DECEASED.
Estate of ANNA PHILLIPS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle and adjust the two several first and final accounts of JOHN S. PHILLIPS, WM. S. PHILLIPS, CLEMENT S. PHILLIPS, and CLIFFORD S. PHILLIPS, Executors and Trustees under the wills of WILLIAM PHILLIPS, deceased, and of ANNA PHILLIPS, deceased, in account with the real estate of said decedents, as well as the two several accounts as to income of the parties named as Trustees under the wills of WILLIAM PHILLIPS, deceased, and ANNA PHILLIPS, deceased, in account with ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, and to report distribution of the respective balances in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
JOHN CLAYTON,
3 29 thstu5t Auditor.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness, and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.
Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by
ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20smw3m

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 5 No. 114 MARKET Street.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1866.

Illegality of the Contracts for Cleansing the Streets.

On Saturday last there seemed to be a very great probability that this city would be totally unprepared for the impending visit of the cholera, except as a hotbed is prepared to afford unnatural growth to plants that need special nursing and nourishing. It is only a few weeks ago that Councils, after wasting a great deal of precious time in palavering and twaddling about the matter, passed an ordinance authorizing Mayor McMichael to award to competent persons contracts for the removal of all dirt, etc. from the streets for five years, at a rate of charge per annum not exceeding a specified limit. Under and in pursuance of that law, the Mayor proceeded, with all convenient despatch, to execute the duty devolved upon him; and the contractors selected to do, and who engaged to do the prescribed work, were taking the necessary steps, and incurring large expense in getting ready to perform the agreements into which they had entered with the City Government.

But certain individuals, who were disappointed in their wish to secure the contracts for themselves, employed counsel to contest the legality of the whole proceedings, and to pray an injunction restraining the execution of the several contracts entered into by the Mayor for the cleaning of the streets. The case was argued in the Common Pleas Court on Saturday, and Judge Allison, delivering the opinion of the bench, declared the contracts illegal, and granted the injunction to arrest their fulfillment.

Here, then, was a pretty state of affairs, to be sure. It would not be worth while to discuss the grounds of the decision. It is no doubt entirely sound and valid. But the consequences to this community of the serious delay it promised to occasion in putting the city in a clean and wholesome condition before the hot weather comes, and with it, possibly, one of the most fatal pestilences that has ever scourged the earth, was indeed a terrible circumstance, well fitted to excite the most painful apprehension. Hence it was even to be regretted that the irregularity of the action of the Councils and the Mayor in the premises were excepted to at all, or at least at this particular time. If it be true that necessity has no law, this certainly is a case to which the proverb should apply. It might be much better to suffer an infringement of the strict letter of the municipal Constitution for a limited period, in the present exigency, than to draw down upon three-quarters of a million of people an epidemic that may cause a frightful mortality, and produce otherwise incalculable suffering and sorrow.

The Court, however, is not to be blamed, since it could do no less than pronounce its judgment of the law when that judgment was regularly invoked. Nor is the counsel who instituted the suit in anywise reprehensible, as he did only what he was professionally bound to do for those clients who employed him in that capacity. But those members of our municipal legislature who passed an ordinance in positive violation of the plain provisions of the organic law of the City Government, and under which, if questioned the important work of cleaning the street before the summer sets in could not possibly be executed, are certainly reprehensible for not better understanding their own legal powers and those of the Mayor. It was their ignorance in that respect which led to the judicial injunction that stopped an urgent sanitary measure on the threshold, and at a moment, too, when every minute's delay is likely to prove frightfully fatal to the health and the business interests of Philadelphia. No case could have arisen better suited to show the importance of careful legislation, and of choosing competent legislators.

This, however, is not the time to deplore past mistakes. There is a great danger at our very gates, and it will require the utmost energy and promptness of action to secure ourselves against it. The paramount and pressing question now is, What can be and what shall be done in the alarming dilemma in which the community is placed? The contracts entered into by the Mayor for cleaning the streets are, virtually and in effect, declared null and void. Further litigation about them would be worse than useless in so far as the health and lives of our large population are concerned. They should not be allowed to depend on the final issue of legal proceedings, which are proverbially both uncertain and protracted.

But in order that no dilatory measures of the kind should further postpone the cleansing of the highways, Councils, with commendable alacrity, held a special meeting on Monday, and adopted a resolution requesting the State Legislature to empower them to make contracts for cleansing the streets of this city, and to legalize the contracts already made. A bill to effectuate the purpose of the resolution of Councils was reported in the State House of Representatives yesterday, and passed at once. If the Senate concurs, and the Governor then signs the bill, this community will be rescued from a situation of extreme peril.

We are on the very verge of the heated term, with the cholera approaching westward from Europe. To begin in June stirring up and removing the masses of filth that now encumber our streets, and alleys, and courts, would be much more deleterious than not to touch them at all at that time. The hoe of the scavenger would only cause in a hundredfold degree the release of deadly miasma from heaps of rotten offal, festering in a hot sun, and result in a greatly increased amount of sickness and mortality. The highways of the city, if they are to be cleaned at all before the summer begins, should be cleaned thoroughly within the next two months; and our authorities can see how urgent, therefore, is the necessity of doing at once whatever may yet be done to meet the present alarming extremity.

The Sunday Question.

The friends of the Christian Sabbath have been even more successful in their late efforts to prevent a legalized desecration of the day, than it was at one time supposed they would be. The Legislature, by a very decided vote, refused to pass the bill authorizing our city passenger railway cars to be run on Sunday, notwithstanding the earnest exertions that were used to carry the bill. But the triumph of the good cause was made still more complete last Friday, by an almost unanimous vote in the State Senate against the proposition to submit the whole question of Sunday travel in Philadelphia to the suffrage of the people of this community at the next October election.

This result, taken altogether and in view of the powerful efforts and influences employed in a contrary direction, must be not only inexpressibly gratifying to all discreet and virtuous citizens here, but is also eminently creditable to the Legislature. There can be no reasonable doubt that if the law of this Commonwealth had been altered in the particular named, the ultimate effect would have proved greatly injurious in more ways than one. Besides the probability that the suburbs of the city would have been crowded every Sunday with idle people, bent on pleasure, and likely, in its pursuit, to become noisy, heedless, and riotous, to the serious disturbance of the public peace and the public morals, this community would have incurred the additional danger of further and almost unlimited innovations on the present Sabbath law of the State, until, at last, there would be very little of the sanctity or divine authority of the day left.

It is complained, however, by those who favored the Sunday car project, that the people of this city, who alone were asking for the privilege, and who alone were to be affected by it, should have been allowed to settle and determine the matter for themselves by a popular election. But it is not true, as alleged, that Philadelphia only is concerned in the legislation that is desired by those who have advocated Sunday travel on our streets. The people of the entire Commonwealth are interested, in no small degree, in having the sacredness of the Lord's day preserved here, as well as in all other parts of the State; and this is no doubt the view which the members of the Legislature from the rural sections took of the subject. It would be a dangerous precedent to allow one city or county to abolish the Sabbath altogether, or greatly modify its character as an institution of God, on the silly pretense that such action would not reach, in its influence or consequences, beyond certain local limits. The same privilege that is granted to one municipality or district in the State to-day, upon the plea above recited, might be asked from the Legislature to-morrow by a dozen or more other towns and counties; and the obvious result would be, the gradual accomplishment by local election of that which the entire people of the Commonwealth would probably not sanction if made dependent on their joint suffrages at a general election. In other words, we might see the Sabbath, the Bible, and all religious ordinances and observances, successively voted away by town after town, and district after district, until Pennsylvania would, in the end, be made a land of infidelity and heathenism, unregulated in her civil polity by the obligations of Christian morality, and reduced to all the fearful disorders, licentiousness, and crimes which distinguished France during that revolution in which her affairs were entirely controlled by regicides and atheists. In this connection we may recall, opportunely and with profit, the following advice of President Washington in his "Farewell Address." He says:—"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness—these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connection with private and public felicity. Let it be simply asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in the courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that *morality* can be maintained *without religion*. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles."

Surely, words so full of wisdom, uttered by so pure a statesman and patriot, are an ample justification of the legislative vote which has just saved the Christian Sabbath in Pennsylvania.

Another Flight of the "Mauntain Partridge."

By our special despatches from Trenton it will be seen that James M. Scovel continues obstinately persistent in his course of perjury and treachery. He has made a speech, in which he compares himself to the "rock of Gibraltar" and the "frigate *Cumberland*." From the general tone of Mr. Scovel's public documents, we infer that he believes in the transmigration of souls. He has appeared in the semblance of a "mountain partridge," a "rock," and now a "man-of-war." His true form would be more like the Cockatrice, which, nurtured and raised in the nest of its foster parent, turns upon her, and destroys the life to which he owes his power. Words are inadequate to properly depict the infamy of his course. Raised from obscurity, not by his own ability, but by the generous confidence of a party which he deserted, his whole public life has culminated in a double baseness, in surrendering his political principles to the gratification of malice and ambition. From this day no honest man can mention the name of Scovel but with indignant contempt.

In his speech this morning he read a letter from a Mr. R. B. Leeds, in which that gentleman asserted that he (Scovel) did not show him (Leeds) a letter from Andrew Johnson, as The Evening Telegraph asserted. We can easily imagine that Mr. Scovel had no difficulty in finding a thousand people to whom he did not read the letter; but we have in our possession the names of the parties who have openly announced that he did exhibit just such a letter as we stated on Saturday.

The prospects of the ultimate election of Mr. Cattell are still good. The friends of that gentleman stand firm, and are unwilling to submit to the dictation of one man, and he deficient in both principle and brains. If they will still continue to be steadfast, some change of affairs may take place which will render the defection powerless, and himself an object of defeat as well as infamy. Should it not, however, better have no Senator than a man who is the creature of opportunity, falsity, and impudence.

The Result in Connecticut.—Judging from the indications, we think we are safe in asserting that the State of Connecticut has been carried by the Unionists by nearly a thousand majority. The jubilance of the Union party over the result is unprecedented. The battle which has been fought was sharp. The enemy were aided by patronage and the treachery of false friends; but the stern determination of the Republicans to succeed at every hazard, and their unswerving adherence to principle, have at length triumphed. The joy over the victory is in proportion to the difficulties to be overcome. Truly our brothers of Connecticut have fought a good fight and won a well-contested battle.

—A few days since, Mr. Elijah Pierce, an old and well-known citizen of Campbell county, Ohio, hired a German in Cincinnati, who did not understand English very well, to work on his farm, a few miles back of that city. The sturdy Teuton arrived at the place in due time, and among the first questions put to him was, "Can you curry horses?" "Oh, yes; me curries horses goot," replied the German. He was then told to go the stable and curry some six or seven horses which he would find there. At the expiration of about an hour, Mr. Pierce went to the stable to see how his new workman was getting along, when, to his utter astonishment, he found that Hans had shaved the tails and manes of the animals as close as he could with the shears he used. Among the horses thus "curried" was a fine one belonging to a gentleman of Cincinnati. It may be a singular fact, but the services of the German were immediately dispensed with.

This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75 WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES THE WILLCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. No. 720 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

FENIANS, AROUSE!

COME TO HEAR

STEPHEN J. MEANEY, Esq.,

THIS EVENING,

At Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

Important information has arrived TO-DAY that will cheer every true patriot's heart.

If you are really sincere, now is the day. The hour has almost come to test your sincerity.

LET ALL TRUE MEN RALLY

TO THE [1t*

Standard of Irish Independence!

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 13, At the Office of the President No. 417 ARCH STREET, At 11 A. M.

SIMON POEY, Secretary.

4 3 9t*

FOR SALE!

A First-class Country Newspaper,

Having a large circulation, and a first-rate Jobbing and Advertising patronage, is offered at private sale The office is situated in the Middle Coal Fields of Pennsylvania. Object for selling—ill health and other business engagements. For further particulars apply to JONES WEBSTER, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 4 2 5t No. 50 N. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager.....WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
Engagement of the far-famed
RAVELS,
who will make their first appearance in Philadelphia in three years, in a variety of sparkling entertainments, embodying in happy profusion all those elements of
GRACE, DEXTERITY, and COURAGE,
which have given to these Brilliant Artists A WORLD-WIDE FAME.

Mr. WHEATLEY is gratified in again presenting to the Philadelphia public those old-time favorites, whose genius has maintained through all the changes of their marvelous career, both in this country and in France, pre-eminent and glorious renown, as the most versatile, accomplished, and graceful exponents of the charms of the Pantomime known to any stage.

The Ravels retain, in a really wonderful degree of freshness, the singular power to attract and to divert which has ever distinguished them, and Mr. Wheatley trusts that the engagement which he has now great pleasure in announcing, may renew in effect the happiest triumphs associated with their fame.

The peculiar attractions of the Ravels' repertoire—comprising several entirely new to the public of Philadelphia—will be produced in a style of elegance and completeness which Mr. Wheatley will endeavor to render worthy of his own reputation and of their high renown.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 3,
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
AND A TROUPE OF ARTISTS NUMBERING FORTY PERSONS.
MARTINETTI FAMILY (SIX IN NUMBER),
SIGNORITA PEPITA,
Premiere Danseuse, from the Opera at Paris,
M. VON HAMME,
first male dancer, and ballet master from Hamburg.
Mad'lles Vandris, Marzetti, Desiree, Julia Lehman, Mons. Vandris, Garcia, Schmidt, Axtel C. Lehman, and a
Full and Magnificent Corps de Ballet.

This Evening's Entertainment will commence with the Screaming Pantomime of
SIMON'S MISHAP.
SIMON, the Footman.....GABRIEL RAVEL
During the Piece, GRAND ILLUSORY MIRROR DANCE, and an Original Allemande by MADAME MARZETTI, MAD'LLE DESIREE, and MONS. SCHMIDT.
The Piece concludes with the inglorious and unexpected death of Simon.
After which, the Grand Ballet, arranged by Mons. Von Hamme entitled the
NYMPHS AND THE BUTTERFLY.
Danced by SIGNORITA PEPITA, MADAME MARZETTI, MAD'LLE DESIREE, and MONS. VON HAMME, who will execute the Wonderful Terpsichorean Movement of Three Complete Evolutions in the Air, performed by no other artiste.
To conclude with the Great Fairy Pantomime entitled the
RED GNOME.
THE FAMOUS WARRIOR.....ANTOINE RAVEL
THE RED GNOME.....YOUNG AMERICA
WEDNESDAY—The Child of Wonder,
YOUNG AMERICA,
will make his first appearance on the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
To be followed by an entirely New Programme.
The Orchestra under the direction of M. Romainville, of Paris.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission.....75 cents
Reserved Seats, Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; Family Circle, 40 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents
Seats can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at ½ past 7—to commence at ½ before 8.
Seats secured six days in advance. 1t

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Should be packed away with Furs and Woollens to avoid injury by Moths. Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. 1t

LARGE STOCK

OF NEW AND ELEGANT

SACKINGS FOR LADIES.

ALSO,

COATINGS AND CASSIMERES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Just received, and for sale under GOLDEN PRESSURE, by [4 3 12t

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 S. SECOND Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY opening, Thursday, April 5, 1866. 4 3 2t* Mrs. NICHOLS, No. 1028 EIGHTH Street.

INSTRUCTION.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874'14,

Invested as follows:—

100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	Market value. $461,061'45
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new	
70,050 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7.30	
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds	
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1881	
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds	
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes	
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds	
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds	
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds	
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds	
1,800 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank	
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading	
23 shs. Consolidation National Bank	
142 shares Williamsport Water Company	
Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate	147,366'99
Loans on collateral amply secured	109,481'95
Premium notes secured by policies	217,504'58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds	23,409'16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer	30,000'00
Cash on hand and in banks	65,824'14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1	10,223'00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865

$544,492'92.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to

$87,636'31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
F. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
Samuel Work,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.

SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.

JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2mdp

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR INSURING AGAINST

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Capital, - - - $250,000

President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY

Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.

INDUCEMENTS.

The rates of premium are very low.

The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.

No Medical Examination is Required,

And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.

No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

LANCASTER & GASKILL,

N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.,

3 10rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

JUST RECEIVED!

DIRECT FROM RICHMOND!

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CHEWING TOBACCO:

	Cents.
Navy, best, 90 cents; Navy, good	70
Navy, made before the war	65
Cavendish, best sweet	90
Congress, best	90
Congress, sweet, made before the war	60
Flounder or Plantation Twist	80
Coarse Twist, best	90
Rough and Ready, finest in the country	$1 50
Rough and Ready, made before the war	75
Union Twist, made before the war	50
Oronoco Twist, best	1 00
Golden Twist, made before the war	80
Gravely's Celebrated	2 00
Bright Fig, good	75
Ladies' Twist	1 40
Diamond Twist	1 30
Dark Plain, best in the country	1 00
Light Plain, good	1 25
Celebrated Mountain Dew	1 25

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Celebrated Lone Jack	$2 25
Gold Dot Lynchburg, equal to any in the country	1 50
Lynchburg, $1 20 and 50 cents per pound	
Prime Lynchburg, made before the war	40
Good Lynchburg	30
Zephyr Puff	1 00

Together with many other varieties not enumerated. A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

JAMES DALEY,
American and Spanish Cigar Manufactory,
3 23 10t* Nos. 1921 and 2570 CALLOWHILL Street, Philadelphia.

U. S SANITARY COMMISSION,

No. 1307 CHESNUT Street.

THE BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT has still registered on their books a large number of unemployed, honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, disabled or otherwise. Employers are most respectfully notified that they can obtain any amount of skilled or unskilled labor by applying to this office. Many of these men are in very needy circumstances, and should have employment immediately. All information furnished gratuitously. [3 31 4t

JOHN W. WILSON,
Secretary Bureau of Employment.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

NOW OPEN,

PARIS MADE MANTILLAS.

RICH SILK BASQUINES.

RICH SILK JACKETS.

RICH SILK CIRCLES.

DEMI-SEASON JACKETS.

DEMI-SEASON BASQUINES.

DEMI-SEASON ROTONDES.

FINE LLAMA LACE GOODS.

DENTELLE DES INDES.

BLACK LACE SHAWLS.

WHITE LACE SHAWLS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

3 27 tuths2mrp] No. 920 CHESNUT St.

TEMPLE OF FASHION

Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue, Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses

I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demerest's make, Stamping Braiding, and Embroidering; French Fluting and Gauffering.

Parisian Dress and Cloak Making, in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.

Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
3 15 1m No. 1031 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street, four doors above Arch street

I would respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open, at greatly reduced prices, a complete assortment of

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

consisting of

STRAW, BRAID, AND HAIR BONNETS,
STRAW HATS,

for Ladies and Children, the newest shapes and styles.
BONNET SILKS, CRAPES, in all shades, with Ribbons to match.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
the best to be found in this city
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES at the lowest prices.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
a splendid variety.
Also, Illusions, Laces, Bonnet Ornaments; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.
Orders as punctually as heretofore attended to.

JULIUS SICHEL,
(Late Sichel & Weyl),
3 27 tuths1mrp No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

MISS C. O'BYRNE,

No. 807 ARCH Street,

Will open

A HANDSOME AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, ON THURSDAY, April 5, 1866. [3 28 6t

BONNETS! BONNETS!

BONNET OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

E. P. CILL & CO.,
3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

MRS. M. A. KING WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, April 5 a handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.
Also, several cases of
FRENCH BONNETS, HATS, ETC.,
At No. 1106 CHESNUT Street. 4 2 3t*

1866. SPRING. 1866.

OPENING

AT

MRS. E. KEYSER'S

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM

No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,

3 15 1m] Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia.

BUY FURNITURE

AT

GOULD & CO.'S

UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 10

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO,
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO,
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO,
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS
DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,

General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.

FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN'S Tobacco and Cigar Store, 3 28 1mrp No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal.—The steam propeller NEVADA, Grumley, Master, now loading at second wharf below Spruce street. Quick despatch. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to WM. M. BAIRD & CO., 4 2 2t No. 132 S. WHARVES

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Threatened Rupture Between the Two German Powers—Warlike Preparations.

Vienna (March 4) Journal of Frankfort.

Military arrangements of the greatest importance, and portending an impending rupture between the two great German Powers, have been adopted by Austria. In a few days you may expect to hear of the movement of a large Austrian force towards the Prussian frontier. An order for the concentration of 100,000 troops on the frontier of Silesia has already been despatched from Vienna.

THE CRISIS APPROACHING.

From the Borsenhalle.

The tension between Austria and Prussia has reached its most extreme point. It will be impossible to conceal much longer the secret which has led to the military arrangements which have been adopted by Austria, a portion of which has already been put in execution.

THE BRITISH CABINET URGING MODERATION.

From the Vienna Debatte.

The British Cabinet sent a despatch to Berlin, pointing out in very strong terms the grave responsibility, which would rest upon Prussia if that power should provoke a war in Europe.

THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY SUPPORT VON BISMARCK

From the Cologne Gazette, March 16.

The situation is serious, and the tension between Austria and Prussia is rather increasing than diminishing. The policy of Herr Von Bismarck is more acceptable in high quarters than heretofore. General Manteuffel has deserted the section of the friends of Austria, and the military circles around the King incline to the side of the President of the Council. The ordinance relative to the plots of the Augustenburg party is a grave symptom, as it may possibly give rise to a state of war. The diplomatists are busy in every court in Europe.

The Immediate Cause of the Trouble—Austria Virtually Ousted from Holstein.

From the New Free Press.

We have long hesitated to believe that a conflict would occur between Austria and Prussia after the Gastein Convention. It still seems to us madness on the part of Herr Von Bismarck to think of settling the question of the Duchies by the sword. Nevertheless we cannot but recognize that the situation is becoming very serious. It is not the military preparations going on in Prussia and in Austria, nor the general agitation of Germany, that fills us with this belief, but we see that Herr Von Bismarck is succeeding more and more in gaining over King William to his plans. A fortnight ago the King of Prussia still held aloof from the parties in his Cabinet, and, after having heard various opinions expressed in the Council of February 28, reserved his own judgment. It was, therefore, to be hoped that the Courts would remain agreed, notwithstanding the difference of the Cabinets, and that King William would confine within fixed limits the Catilinian policy of Herr Von Bismarck. This hope has been violently disturbed since the King signed the decree of the 11th inst. relative to punishable acts against the sovereign power. If that decree had emanated from General Von Manteuffel, it would have had less importance. General Von Manteuffel is the agent of the ministry, and might have been disavowed, but the King's decision is irrevocable. This measure is specially serious since it claims to be applicable to Holstein, over which the flag of Austria is flying, and over the administration of which commanders can have no authority, however the Gastein convention may be interpreted. The ordinance of March 11 is worded as though there were no Austrian governor or general in Holstein, and as though that duchy were already a Prussian province. It is not the Prussian ministry which says this, it is the King himself. Herr Von Bismarck's policy is thus ratified by the highest authority in the State. The Prussian Minister has obtained a victory that was deemed impossible. All the forces of Prussia are henceforth at the disposal of Count Von Bismarck. It is this which invests the situation with so much gravity. In the present state of things, it is scarcely doubtful that if the Cabinet of Vienna rejects, as it must, the ordinance of March 11, the *coup de main* against Holstein, planned by Prussia, will be the immediate result. Doubt upon this point is no longer possible. The *coup de main* against Holstein would be war—war in which not only all Germany, but, in all probability, other countries, would be involved. At the first cannonshot the people of Germany would enter the lists, and not for Herr Von Bismarck. This war would not only be a struggle for preponderance; it would lead to the radical transformation of Germany. The power which disposes of thrones and nations may perhaps have chosen a Prussian country 'squire to light up this immense conflagration destined to purify Germany. But we still hope that, in reflecting upon the calamities which must result from such a conflict, the Prussian Government will, at the last moment, alter its views.

Military Preparations for the Conflict.

Vienna (March 17) Correspondence of London Times.

Although the results of the military conferences, which have just been held here, are kept from the knowledge of the public, it is a patent fact that preparations for war are being made in all parts of the empire. In order that there may be no unnecessary outlay, the men on furlough will be allowed to remain where they are until their services are required; but they have received instructions to be prepared to join their respective regiments at a day's notice. It is not likely that a large army of observation will be posted in Bohemia, *as considerable* detachments of troops are being placed *en echelon* in the vicinity of the various railway stations. The officers who had leave of absence have received orders to join their regiments immediately, and all of them seem to be eager for the approaching fray, though they are well aware that the Prussian artillery is superior to their own. The Austrian cavalry is magnificent, and should an opportunity present itself, it will hardly fail to render good service. In Hungary very many remounts have been purchased for the artillery, and in various parts of the empire lists have been made of the horses which are fit for warlike purposes. Should there be a war between Austria and Prussia, General Von Benedek will command the troops in the northern part of the empire, and the Archduke Albrecht will be placed at the head of the Austrian army in Venetia. Austria will at once assume the offensive, should she be engaged in a war with Prussia. If Italy should make common cause with the latter, the commander of the Imperial troops in Venetia will keep within the Quadrilateral, and act strictly on the defensive. I am informed that an army of two hundred thousand men can, in case of urgent need, be collected in Bohemia by the end of the present month. The imminent danger of a war with Prussia has led to such a panic that Government stock bearing five per cent. interest was yesterday quoted at 56 30. A day or two ago a member of the Diplomatic Corps asked M. Von Beke, the chief of a section in the Finance Department, how Austria could think of going to war without money? The reply to the question was, that as soon as a shot is fired Austria will be authorized to issue State notes (assignats), payable in [illegible], of the nominal value of fifty or one hundred millions of florins. The Vienna financiers are too deeply versed to be able to appreciate M. Von Beke's wit. Count Larisch, the Austrian Minister of Finance, has just received a proof that Prussia is also making preparations for war. The Count employed several Prussians in some coal mines which he has in Austrian Silesia, and a few days ago the men received orders to return home immediately, in order that they might be enrolled in the army. It is here believed that the policy of Prussia in the Elbe Duchies would undergo a change if Count Bismarck should quit office; but the German statesmen and diplomatists, who, doubtless, are well informed on the subject, are not of the same opinion. They maintain that the Prussians, as a nation, wish for the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein, and that a Liberal Cabinet would prove as unreasonable as a reactionary one.

THE NEWSPAPERS ORDERED NOT TO NOTICE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Vienna Correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette.

If one more proof were wanting that people are not deceived as to the gravity of the situation, it would be found in the confidential intimation given to the papers, in accordance with article nine of the press law, to abstain from all communications respecting the movements of troops, their strength, etc. No more furloughs are granted in the army, even for a few days.

The Foreign Powers.

AUSTRIA THROWS ALL THE BLAME UPON PRUSSIA.

From the Paris Siecle.

It is manifest that both parties in Germany are making preparations to meet imminent eventualities. It is announced from Vienna that the Austrian Government has, in a despatch to the European cabinets, thrown upon the Prussian Government the responsibility of the war, should a war be produced by its policy of absorption.

PRUSSIA TO FORM AN ALLIANCE WITH ITALY.

From the Paris Presse.

M. Werter, the Prussian Minister at Vienna, has actually in his possession an ultimatum which at the proper moment he will suddenly launch against Austria, and that negotiations have been going on between Prussia and Italy with a view of taking common action against Austria.

Latest Despatches.

AUSTRIA ANXIOUS TO SETTLE THE QUESTION WITHOUT WAR.

Vienna (March 20) Telegram London Times.

It is stated that, besides the despatch to the non-German Great Powers, Austria has addressed a circular note to the minor German States with reference to the misunderstanding with Prussia on the Schleswig-Holstein question.

The Vienna journals assert that it is the intention of Austria to submit the question to the decision of the German Diet.

It is rumored that General Manteuffel will shortly arrive here with a letter from the King of Prussia to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS—THE RELATIONS VERY CRITICAL.

From the London Post, March 22

We have reason to believe that the telegraphic news, to the effect that since Sunday declarations of a reassuring character have been received from Berlin by the Austrian Government, and that the apprehensions of war between the great German powers have been thereby removed, are totally incorrect. The relations between the two powers continue, on the contrary, to be very critical.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Murdoch was received with the utmost cordiality and enthusiasm. He was in high spirits, and though of course time has not stood still with him, his energy, buoyancy, and artistic powers are undiminished. Mr. Murdoch's readings and elocution are the perfection of art, cultivation, and truth. His presence on the stage gives dignity to the dramatic art, and brings with it an atmosphere of refinement. He was greeted by a very full house, and at the close of the performance addressed the audience in a somewhat lengthy speech, which was listened to with breathless interest. In it he told us he had been thirty-five years on the stage, and as he said taht we could only wish that, for the sake of art and the public, such talents were immortal. This evening Mr. Murdoch will repeat *Wild Oats.*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Bowers made her reappearance amid her friends with all the charm and grace which distinguish her. "Pauline" is a part peculiarly suited to her, one which, in Baltimore, always filled the house to its utmost capacity. There was no less enthusiasm here last night than in Baltimore. This evening Mrs. Bowers will appear as "Camille," a part to which she has given a peculiar tone, that takes away the crudity of the French conception. Mrs Bowers, with great good taste, introduces most of the *Traviata* music in the appropriate scenes.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Easter Monday brought a fine audience to this theatre, and, indeed, with such a piece as *Never Too Late to Mend*, the houses should be crowded. Admirably written, containing a great moral lesson, this play should suffice for a three months' run, which it obtained in London. This evening we hope to see the version at the Chesnut, where, no doubt, it is as well put on the stage as in London.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The attractions of the Ravels drew a house packed from pit to dome. Never have they appeared to greater advantage. All the surroundings, the *mise en scena*, the costumes, are perfection. Gabriel and Antoine Ravel are as full of life and fun as ever. Mad'lle Pepita is charming; in fact, the whole entertainment was worthy of the manager, Mr. Wheatley, the Ravels, and the public.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated

ROOMS,

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Handsome modern Dwelling, every convenience, Twelfth street, above Thompson. Apply to HORACE FRITZ, 4 2 3t* No 209 S. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE situated in Twenty-first street, above Pine. For further information apply or address No. 120 N. SECOND Street. 3 26 4trp*

ARCH AND TWENTIETH, NEAR ST. Clement's Church.—Superior dwelling, No 142 N. TWENTIETH Street, for sale cheap. Call from 10½ to 12. 3 p9

TO RENT.—DOUBLE COTTAGE, CONTAINING eight rooms, and five in the attic, on the Trenton Railroad, one mile below Tacony, with coach house and stable. Apply at No. 717 WALNUT Street. 3 24 2w

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, 20x40, WITH Steam Power, at the U. S. Builders' Mill, Nos. 24 and 26 S. FIFTEENTH Street. 3 21stu2t* J. ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JACOB BASLER, for $1600, dated July 13, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by C. ENGLHOFER, Attorney-at-law, 3 21 1mrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *home*, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mip

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON,

3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

GEO. A. COOKE

IS SELLING THE

PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

AT $7 PER TON.

ALSO EAGLE VEIN

Same sizes, at same prices.

Deliverable to any part of the city, perfectly clean, and free of slate.

Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street,

EMPORIUM,

[3 13 rp

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

AT

ALTER'S

COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

ROGERS'

FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE,

FOR

CLEANSING AND PRESERVING

THE TEETH.

Removes all substances destructive to the teeth, prevents discoloration and the accumulation of Tartar, and a spongy relaxed condition of the Gums, imparting a pleasant and refreshing fragrant taste to the mouth.

Guaranteed to contain no acid, or any substance that will injure or destroy the teeth.

Its cleansing and healthful properties are certified to by prominent Dentists throughout the country.

Sold by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Perfumers, and at Depot, No. 85 LIBERTY Street, New York.

Ask for ROGERS' FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE, and take no other.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

3 20 tuths13trp WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FINE SHIRTS,

Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,

MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, only $4 00, usual price $5 50.

MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3 75, usual price $5 00.

BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.

A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.

T. L. JACOBS,

No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,

29 thstu 2mrp Philadelphia.

J. STEWART DEPUY, NO. 253 SOUTH SECOND Street, Philadelphia, is now selling from one of the largest and best assortments of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades, &c., &c., that he has had for many years, and at very reduced prices. [3 13

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily at 3 10 1mrp No. 15 S. TENTH Street.

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

AT RETAIL.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,

Beg leave to inform the public that they have now open their

SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETINGS,

NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS

OF

Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,

Which they offer at prices corresponding with

THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPET.

We offer the above in all widths, with borders for Halls and Stairs.

Also Imperial Three-Ply Carpet Extra Superfine Ingrain.

JUST RECEIVED,

WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY

Canton Mattings,

OF ALL WIDTHS.

McCallums, Crease & Sloan,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. [3 24 1mrp

JUST RECEIVED,

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE

VELVET CARPETS,

NEW DESIGNS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,

WHITE, RED, AND FANCY

CANTON MATTINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

500 PIECES

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

[3 26 3mrp

CHESNUT STREET.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, Etc.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

[3 6 3mrp

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS!

LEEDOM & SHAW

Are now opening a full assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Carpets.

These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD.

No. 910 ARCH Street,

3 26 1m ABOVE NINTH

DRY GOODS.

NEW LINEN GOODS,

Just Received Direct from Europe,

AT

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

RETAIL, AT IMPORTER'S PRICES.

LINEN LAWN DRESSES, New Styles, very Handsome.

LINEN TRAVELLING DRESSES, Entirely New Design.

NEW PRINTED LINENS, landing from steamer "Propontis.."

GOLDEN FLAX IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, all the numbers. These Linens are of extra weight and quality.

POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, from 87½ cents per yard.

BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, New Patterns, very cheap.

CHEAP NAPKINS, landing from steamer "Helvetia."

TABLE CLOTHS, Rare Styles, with NAPKINS to match.

TOWELS, of every kind, from 25 cents to $1·25 each.

NURSERY DIAPERS, All the Widths Required.

TOWELINGS by the yard.

CRASH DIAPER, HUCK, ETC.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS, in White, Colored, and Fancy.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Every Kind, for Ladies', Gents', and Children.

SHIRT BOSOMS, of very Superior Quality.

BIRD-EYE AND OTHER DIAPERS.

LINEN CAMBRICS AND LAWNS.

Linen Buyers will save time and money by coming direct to

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

3 31 stuth] No. 828 ARCH Street.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' DRESS

AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS,
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

LADIES' LIGHT CLOTH SACQUES, IN ALL THE POPULAR STYLES OF CHOICE MATERIAL, AND MADE UP IN THE BEST MANNER.

BLACK SILK COATS.
BLACK SILK COATS,
BLACH SILKSACQUES.
BLACK SILK SACQUES.
BLACK SILK CIRCULARS, ETC.,
BLACK SILK CIRCULARS, ETC.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
3 31 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES FOR LADIES' SACQUES, CLOAKS, AND COATS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
3 31 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

FANCY CASSIMERES, FANCY COATINGS.
MIXED CASSIMERES.
LATEST STYLE CASSIMERES,
GOODS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
3 31 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

RICH BLACK SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
LARGE PURCHASES AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK AUCTIONS ENABLE US TO EXHIBIT A SPLENDID LINE OF PARIS TAFFETAS.
GROS DU RHINE.
GROS GRAINS,
GROS DE L'AFRIQUE.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
3 31 3 ABOVE WILLOW.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds,

Interest payable in Gold,

In the city of New York;

U. S. 6'S, 1895,

Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits,

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,

1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St. Philad.

THE

AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,

No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 16 tuths rp

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened:—

3000 yards best Bleached Muslin in the city, for 25 cents per yard.

Bleached Muslins, 23, 28, 31, 33 and 35 cents.

Just opened, one bale Heaviest Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 24 cents.

Good unbleached Muslins, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28 cts.

Just opened, one case 5-4 Bleached Muslin, 31½ cts. per yard.

Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.

Fast color Calicoes, 15 cents per yard.

Best quality Calicoes, fast colors 18½ cts. per yard.

American Ginghams and Delaines.

French Ginghams, fast colors.

Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 65, 70, 80, 90, 95, and $1·12½.

Just opened from New York, 500 dozen Linen Napkins, $2 37½, $2 50, $2 62, $2 75, $3 00, $3 50, up to $5 00 per dozen.

Table Cloths and Table Linens by the yard.

A large assortment of Huckaback Towels.

Handsome Damask Towels

Huckaback and Crash by the yard.

Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.

Shirting Linens, from 45c. up to $1 40 per yard.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, a large lot of soft finish Cambrics, 33, 40, 45, 50, 56, and 65 cents per yard.

Soft finish Cambrics, full 1¼ yd. wide, 50c. per yd.

Nansook Muslins, 25, 31, 35, 40, 44, 50, 56, 64, up to 80 cents per yard.

Plaid and Stripe Muslins.

White Brilliants, an auction lot, 35 cents, cheap.

Shirred Muslins, very cheap, etc. etc.

A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Jaconet Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings.

A new lot of Bonnet Ribbons, choice colors and good quality.

Best quality Hoop Skirts, made to order, expressly for our sales.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 31

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of

SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS,

WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL

At Moderate Prices.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 31 1m

MARKET AND NINTH STREETS

COOPER & CONARD,

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK TO CORRESPOND WITH VERY LOWEST PRESENT RATES.

Spring Cloth Sacques.

Wool De Laines, 38 and 50 cents.

Black De Laines, 50 and 55 cents.

Damask Cloths and Napkins.

Soft Finish Cambrics.

White Marseilles, 75 cents.

Muslins Much Cheaper. [3 29thstu2w5p

Best Calicoes, 20 to 25 cents.

3500 yards Best Cassimeres, $1·75.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

CLOSING OUT STOCK PRIOR TO ALTERATIONS OF STORE.

Great Inducements to Purchasers.

JUST OPEN,

NEW AND RICH STYLE PARASOLS.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES.
CHOICE SHADE SPRING KID GLOVES.
600 YARDS BLACK GROUND IRON BAREGES.
6000 YARDS HOYLE'S WARRANTED ENGLISH PRINTS.
3000 YARDS NEAT PLAID MOHAIRS, Bargains.
ELEGANT LLAMA POINTE SHAWLS, at reduced prices.
HANDSOME VALENCIENNE TRIMMED HDKFS. (Real), at reduced prices.
IMITATION Do.
A JOB LOT NEW LACE COLLARS.
THE GABRIELLE HOOP SKIRT.
THE GABRIELLE HOOP SKIRT,

An entirely new adjustment, especially adapted for gored dresses, to be had only at E. R. LEE'S,
No 43 N. EIGHTH Street.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN STOCK, AT
E. R. LEE'S,
3 30 tstu 3t No. 43 N. EIGHTH Street.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.

Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS. GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies' wear. 3 13

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

REAL LACE GOODS.

THREAD VEILS.

VALENCIENNE, CLUNY, AND GUIPURE LACES.

CAMBRIC EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

A choice stock of French Muslins for Waists and Dresses, superior make soft-finish Cambric, Stripe and Plaid Nainsook, at remarkably low prices. 3 29 6t

THE GREAT BOND ROBBERY.

How the Bonds were Abstracted—Disposition of the Stolen Property—Demeanor of the Prisoner.

The great Wall street bond robbery still continues to be a leading topic of discussion among the business men of the city. The principal operator, as has already been announced, was taken into custody by City Marshal Westcott of Newburyport, and two of United States Marshal Murray's detectives of this city. The plan of working the job was as follows:—It was first ascertained that Mr. Lord kept in his safe an unusually large amount of available securities, that he was rather careless in locking them up at night, that he seldom looked at the boxes containing them, and that a certain number of days, two or three at least, might elapse after the robbery before they would be missed. Several plans were concocted and abandoned, each one involving a new party, until the number of seven were intrusted with the secret.

Horace Brown (as he is called), the principal operator, was selected to do the finer portion of the work. He saw it would not do to rob the place at night, as they might be discovered by the patrol police carrying away the boxes containing the securities. It was, therefore, decided that the robbery must be committed in the daytime. He visited the office several times, and ascertained the precise situation of affairs, learned the habits of Mr. Lord, and soon ascertained that he could easily approach him on some business pretext. On Wednesday, the day of the robbery, Brown and three accomplices placed themselves near the door of the office. The door of the safe at this time stood wide open, and Mr. Lord was at his desk. Brown entered, and made as an excuse that he wished to rent an office for the purpose of doing a commission business in hops and making advances upon this staple.

He placed himself in a position where his own eye could command the door, and began talking very earnestly to Mr. Lord. Having secured that gentleman's undivided attention, he gave the signal to his accomplices, who entered suddenly and noiselessly, and abstracted the boxes, Brown at the same time moving his feet to create some noise, and speaking still more emphatically on the hop question. As it is no unusual matter to see tin boxes carried about Wall street at any time of the day, these were taken with perfect impunity. Brown left directly afterwards and joined his comrades. The bonds were taken to a secure place and looked over. The amount somewhat surprised the robbers, who had not counted upon any such extraordinary sum, and they congratulated themselves upon having made the greatest hit of their lives.

A brief consultation resulted in the following disposition of the bonds:—To make each man secure it was proposed to divide them into seven parcels, making about the sum of $215,000 to each man. This being done a rendezvous was appointed where at some time, to be decided according to circumstances, the parties should meet and negotiate for their return. The first thing was to await the announcement of the reward which they were certain would be offered. This done, the next matter was to fix a time and place where the seven could meet and negotiate the return of the property. Boston was the city chosen, and March 22 the day named for the gathering of this precious assemblage. It is stated that some negotiations were already pending when the Marshal's officers pounced upon one of the parties.

City Marshall Westcott, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, received information relative to the whereabouts of Brown that led him to suspect that person was in some way mixed up in the great bond robbery. As he wanted Brown upon another charge, he thought it would do no harm to look after him. He accordingly started for New York, gathering information as he went, and ascertaining that Brown was in this city and was just then contemplating to go to Boston, he applied to United States Marshal Murray of this city for assistance. Detectives Poore and Dunshea of the Marshal's office were detailed for this business; met their man at the New Haven depot on Monday night week, satchel in hand, and followed him over to Boston.

The arrest was made on the cars; but as Marshal Westcott could hold the prisoner on a charge at Newburyport, he was taken there at once. Detectives Heath and Jones, of Boston, were then sent for, and had an interview with the prisoner. Marshal Murray was telegraphed by his men that the man was in custody, and Chief Young was also sent for. Brown confessed his guilt to the officers, and seemed to make no scruples of how he had done the job. Chief Young came on armed with a power of attorney from Mr. Lord to act the same as if that individual were present; but all attempts at negotiation for that time failed.

Brown's manner was that of a man fully impressed with the idea that he had the inside track and the whip hand, and that he meant to use both to the very best advantage. He plumply and plainly stated his case: That he knew the *locale* of the bonds, that they could only be brought back through him, and that the price he demanded for them was $100,000 cash and his liberty, otherwise they might send him to prison and the bonds remain hid until doomsday. Chief Young returned to New York, leaving the prisoner still in custody at the Ocean House. On Thursday night he left New York again for Boston.

The man Brown, whose real name is still suppressed at the request of the police, is a man so marked in appearance as to excite attention at once. He is about five feet eleven inches in height, has dark hair, and sharp, piercing eyes, a broad, round, full face, a very pleasant expression of countenance, large mouth, has a strong, sonorous voice, is full chested, weighs about 175 pounds, and is about thirty years of age. He is of genteel address, entertaining in conversation, tells a story admirably, and appears perfectly indifferent as to his fate, having promulgated his ultimatum, and waiting to hear the result. He has been out of Charlestown State Prison one year.—*N. Y. World.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Eleventh National Woman's Rights Convention.

The Eleventh National Woman's Right Convention will be held in the city of New York, at the Church of the Puritans, Union Square, on Thursday, the 10th of May, at 10 o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by persons to be hereafter announced.

Those who tell us the republican idea is a failure, do not see the deep gulf between our broad theory and partial legislation; do not see that our Government for the last century has been but the repetition of the old experiments of class and caste. Hence the failure is not in the principle, but in the lack of virtue on our part to apply it.

The question now is, have we the wisdom and conscience, from the present upheavings of our political system, to reconstruct a Government on the enduring basis that has never yet been tried—equal rights to all?

From the proposed class legislation in Congress, it is evident we have not yet learned wisdom from the experience of the past; for while our representatives at Washington are discussing the right of suffrage for the black man, as the only protection to life, liberty, and happiness, they deny that "necessity, of citizenship" to woman, by proposing to introduce the word "male" into the Federal Constitution. In securing suffrage but to another shade of *man*hood, while we disfranchise fifteen million tax-payers, we come not one line nearer the republican idea. Can the ballot in the hand of woman, and dignity on her brow, more unsex her than do a sceptre and a crown? Shall an American Congress pay less honor to the daughter of a President than a British Parliament to the daughter of a King? Should not our petitions command as respectful a hearing in a republican Senate as a speech of Victoria in the House of Lords? Do we not claim that here all men and women are nobles—all heirs-apparent to the throne? The fact that this backward legislation has roused so little thought or protest from the women of the country but proves what some of our ablest thinkers have already declared, that the greatest barrier to a government of equality is found in the aristocracy of its women. For while woman holds an ideal position above man and the work of life, poorly imitating the pomp, heraldry, and distinctions of an effete European civilization, we as a nation can never realize the divine idea of equality that man in his highest moments has enunciated to the world. To build a true republic, the church and the home must undergo the same upheaving we now see in the State; for while our egotism, selfishness, luxury, and ease are baptized in the name of Him whose life was sacrifice—while at the family altar we are taught to worship wealth, power, and position, rather than humanity, it is vain to talk of a republican Government. The fair fruits of liberty, equality, and fraternity must be blighted in the bud, till cherished in the heart of woman.

At this hour the nation needs the highest thought and inspiration of a true womanhood infused into every vein and artery of its life; and woman needs a broader, deeper education, such as a pure religion and lofty patriotism alone can give. From the baptism of this second revolution, should not woman come forth with new strength and dignity, clothed in all those "rights, privileges, and immunities" that shall best enable her to fulfil her highest duties to humanity, her country, her family, and herself?

In behalf of the National Woman's Rights Central Committee.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, President.
Susan B. Anthony, Secretary.
48 Beekman st., New York, March 31, 1866.

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

PRODUCTION OF HEAT BY FRICTION.

In France much attention has recently been bestowed upon the production of heat by friction, the experiments being the same as those conducted by our American philosopher, Count Rumford, more than fifty years ago. Rumford constructed a hollow cylinder of iron, into which he fitted a solid plunger, which was caused to press against the bottom of the cylinder. The cylinder was placed in a box containing water at sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and was turned by horse-power. Two hours and thirty minutes after the friction had commenced the water boiled. In the present French experiment a copper cylinder and plunger are used, and the proposition is made to warm railroad carriages by the hot water produced by attaching the plunger to the wheels, and placing the copper globe under the car. It is claimed that the additional fuel required to get up the extra steam, in order to overcome the friction and produce heat, is not so great as would be necessary if the cars were warmed in the usual way.

Nothing is said about setting the passengers' teeth on edge by having this noise carried on under their feet.

A clear elucidation of the science of the subject is given in Professor Tyndall's "Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion," published by the Appletons. Experiments in the direction of producing heat by friction are not likely to succeed as economical investments.

NEW EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS.

New explosive compounds are diligently sought for, and every nitro-compound is made the subject of experiment, after sending the first intrepid explorer to an untimely grave. The most recent substance is nitro glycerine, sometimes called Nobel's blasting oil. The French chemist Chevreul first announced to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, in a paper dated July 5, 1813, the discovery of the compound nature of the fats. Previous to that time fat had been regarded as an unmixed organic substance. Chevreul proved it to be composed of several salts called stearine, margarine, and oleine. Stearine, for example, was shown to be a combination of stearic acid and the oxide of the sweet principle of oil called glyceryle; in other words, stearine is the stearate of the oxide of glyceryle, or it could be called the stearate of glycerine. This glycerine, which is at the base of many fatty bodies, is by some scientific men called an alcohol, and it has recently found numerous applications in the arts.

Nitro-glycerine was first prepared by Sombrero about twenty years ago in the laboratory of Pelouse, in Paris. Its enormous explosive force was discovered at the same time, but the danger attending its preparation deterred investigators from entering the field of research, until Mr. Alfred Nobel had the intrepidity to introduce it on a large scale to the public as a substitute for blasting powder or gun cotton.

Nitro-glycerine is a pale yellow oily liquid of 1·6 specific gravity, insoluble in water. It does not explode by direct flame, and when exploded by a fuse or concussion leaves no residue. It explodes with great rapidity and force, and the discoverer claims that it can be kept an indefinite time without decomposition. A few drops on an anvil detonates under the blow of a hammer, but the explosion is not communicated beyond the drop which receives the blow, and repeated blows are required to detonate the whole quantity. It can be heated to 212 degrees Fahrenheit without igniting, but explodes at about 350 degrees Fahrenheit. It is poisonous, producing violent but usually only temporary headaches.

The freezing point is very nearly the same as that of water—and some authorities assert that it solidifies at forty degrees Fahrenheit. One hundred parts of nitro-glycerine, when burned, produce 20 parts water, 58 parts carbonic acid, 3·5 parts oxygen, 18·5 nitrogen.

One volume of the oil produces incombustion, 554 volumes of hydrogen, 469 volumes carbonic acid, 39 volumes oxygen, 236 volumes nitrogen. One volume thus suddenly expands to nearly one thousand three hundred times its original space, producing an irresistible disruptive force. As the expansive force is greater than that of gunpowder, smaller holes and fewer charges will be required. The oil is simply poured into the drill holes, and water-tight safety-fuse attached, and the hole stopped with sand or water. It is often poured through water into the holes, and as it does not, like glycerine, mix with water, being heavy, it sinks to the bottom and the water above serves as a plug. If the blasting oil be frozen it must be handled with care, as an engineer in Germany found to his cost when trying to break up some frozen pieces with his pick. It could be frozen in tin cases of proper size, and introduced in the same manner that gun-cotton is.

The question whether nitro-glycerine undergoes spontaneous decomposition or not is by no means settled. It is well known that gun-cotton, if not properly washed, and if exposed even to diffused light, undergoes spontaneous decomposition, and as a recent instance of spontaneous explosion in Greenwich street was attributed to nitro-glycerine, it may be worth while to be cautious about storing quantities of the oil in cities until the matter is sufficiently investigated.

USES OF GLYCERINE.

The uses of glycerine are daily extending, and as it is now a commercial article as easily obtained as alcohol, there is one application which ought to become popularly known. This is the property it possesses of dissolving out the odoriferous principle of flowers. The leaves of roses, of hyacinth, jasmin, geranium, etc., are to be put into a stoppered bottle, and glycerine left in contact with them for three or four weeks. All of the perfume will be extracted, and as the glycerine will mix readily with water, a scented wash can be prepared for the hands, as well as an extract made for use in the preparation of perfumery. If the glycerine be left in contact with red pepper balls, it will extract a principle very strengthening to the hair and less dangerous than the preparation of cantharides now often used. We could fill a column with an account of the uses of glycerine which have sprung up within ten years, and may recur to the subject again.

MAGNESIUM.

The metal magnesium is now extensively manufactured in this country and Europe. As we have large quantities of the native carbonate in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, we ought to be able to compete with England in this article. Various methods are used in its production: 600 parts of chloride magnesium, 100 parts fused chloride of sodium (or better, a mixture of 7 parts chloride of sodium and 6 parts chloride of potassium), 100 parts pure pulverized fluorspar are to be intimately mixed, and to the mass 100 parts sodium in fragments added, and the mixture projected into a hot crucible and covered. After the first energetic decomposition has passed, the fused mass must be stirred. The magnesium will be gathered in globules, and can easily be separated from the slag. It is afterwards purified by downward distillation. The metal can be drawn into fine wire, and is now extensively used as a source of light in photography. Two ounces of magnesium will produce a light during ten hours equal to that afforded by 74 stearine candles, of 5 to the pound, consuming 20 pounds of stearine.

The Boston Magnesium Company produce the metal in quantities, and some enterprising photographer ought to take pictures cheaply at night. By means of the magnesium light the drawing-rooms of private houses, with the family sitting around the table reading, or with their work, a family group, can readily be taken. For microscopic photographs the magnesium wire is more available than the sun, inasmuch as it is always ready.

In Plymouth, England, a highly explosive compound of magnesium has been tried, but the nature of the substance has not been fully ascertained in consequence of the danger attending the preparation of it.

Few persons are aware of the interesting discovery made by Professor Woehler, of Gottingen, of a hydride of silicon, which can be prepared from an alloy of magnesium and silicon. By pouring hydrochloric acid upon the alloy a spontaneously combustible gas is given off, and each bubble of gas forms a ring of silica, just as a ring of smoke is formed before a cannon, or whenever phosphoretted hydrogen gas explodes at the surface.

AN OPERA-HOUSE TO BE RAFFLED AWAY.—It will be recollected, says a Chicago correspondent, that Mr. Crosby, the gentleman who built our beautiful Chicago Opera House, failed shortly after its completion, owing more than the entire establishment cost. Mr. Crosby was always regarded as an estimable young gentleman, and much sorrow and sympathy were expressed by our citizens at the sad termination of his endeavor to build up art in this city. This sympathy is now about to take a tangible shape. The time for the disposition of the property for the benefit of the creditors was fixed at a period now past, but at the earnest solicitation of a number of the friends of Mr. Crosby it was postponed till the 1st of June, with the promise that something should be done whereby Mr. Crosby might escape his embarassments, and save something from the wreck.

A meeting of a number of our leading bankers, merchants, and citizens generally, was held a few days since, and a scheme was inaugurated which they hope will effect the object they seek. It is to put up the Opera House in a lottery scheme, with a capital of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with one hundred and fifty thousand tickets at five dollars each. In addition to the Opera House, two hundred thousand dollars worth of Colorado mining stock will be added as prizes to be distributed among the ticket holders. With all this temptation, the projectors of the scheme hope it will eventuate in an entire success, while many calm, clear heads think they see certain failure. Whatever is done for Mr. Crosby's benefit will have to be done within the space of sixty-five days, as his extension only runs to the 1st of June.

THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS.—Honduras has recently adopted a more liberal constitution; and the change in the fundamental law rendered a new election of Deputies and President essential. Last November, therefore, there was a stoutly contested political canvass, resulting in the success of General Don Jose Maria Madina over General Alvarez, and a third, but unimportant candidate. General Medina, who thus secures the Presidency for the new term by a flattering majority, was the incumbent under the old regime, and is spoken of as a true patriot. The inaugural ceremonies took place on February 18. A Honduras letter-writer says the morning was ushered in by salvos of artillery, and a procession of military from the castle, headed by the commanding officer of the port, conveying the national banner from the castle to the residence of the aforesaid officer, as is the custom here. In the afternoon the same procession was formed again, with the addition of the municipality, the American and English Consuls, and all the respectable citizens and strangers, and the flag was conveyed to the castle again, being saluted by cannon and small arms.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
22 CO ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
ncluding all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 12

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s —SEVEN-THIRTIES,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FURNITURE.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET
Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607 which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.
Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.
The above Safe can be seen at our store.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

MEDICAL.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
EXPECTORANT.
FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY USE
DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
BITTERS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS
For Chills and Fevers, Billious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative.
In all cases where the above Preparations fail to make a cure the money will be refunded.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store,
NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET,
Below Walnut, Philadelphia.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
Wholesale Agents,
No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philada.
C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,
Treats patients for all diseases at his Office,
No. 211 South EIGHTH Street
All consultations free 3 7 3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE!
BY GRIMAULT & CIE.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.
This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and Iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anemia.
The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,
is instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,
a vegetable substance used from time immemorial *in Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.
Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.
GENERAL DEPOTS:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & Cie.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at T. M. BECKER'S,
No. 129 GRAND Street.
IN PHILADELPHIA,
[3 19 mth2m
At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street.
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Marca, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett No. 527 S. Second street.
L. Bates No. 605 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.
Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.
For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.
The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients a he has no secrets in his practice 10 3

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS
THOMAS CRAVEN, | ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD, | N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, | CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE, | HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, | JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
DIRECTORS.
James Brown, | Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy, | Lemuel Coffin,
Wm. D. Lewis, | J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock, | John Woodside,
Wm. N. Needles, | Wm. C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor, | J. N. Hutchinson,
JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer n
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
54 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75 ·
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,038,850	Par. Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies. $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635·37
		$1,253,630·18

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, | J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder, | Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, | William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose, | Edward Darlington,
James Traquair, | H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand, | Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig, | James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal, | Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper, | Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton, | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, | Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, | George Fales,
Samuel Grant, | Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, | Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, | Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t1231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents o descriptions at exceedingly low rates,
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co
George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 §

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley, | Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker, | Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris, | T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood, | William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE. [7 28§
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, | Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney, | David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, | Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, | Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, | A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton, | Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, | Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 26

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

LEARNING TO WALK.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Only beginning the journey,
Many a mile to go;
Little feet, how they patter,
Wandering to and fro.

Trying again, so bravely,
Laughing in baby glee;
Hiding its face in mother's lap,
Proud as a baby can be.

Talking the oddest language
Ever before was heard;
But mother (you'd hardly think so)
Understands every word.

Tottering now, and falling,
Eyes that are going to cry;
Kisses and plenty of love-words,
Willing again to try.

Father of all, O guide them!
The pattering little feet,
While they are treading the up-hill road,
Braving the dust and heat!

Aid them when they grow weary,
Keep them in pathways blest,
And when the journey's ended,
Saviour, O give them rest!

RELIGIOUS JOTTINGS.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.—The Anglo-Continental Society, at its late annual meeting in London, Bishop of Elgin in the chair, developed its policy towards the Roman Catholic Church, which is to create a party in that church strong enough to restrict the Papal prerogative, and thus prepare the way for the union of the English and Roman Catholic Churches. For this purpose they support the Anti-Papal movement in the State Churches of France, Spain, Italy, and other countries.

GERMANY.—The Sunday School work of Mr. Woodruff, from New York, progresses finely. The missionaries of the American Methodists have also met with remarkable success beyond the Rhine. They employ twenty-three preachers in the country of Luther, and have 3465 communicants. They have a theological school at Bremen, and are busy collecting money to build chapels in Germany. Their work extends to Sweden and Norway.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss Government has just decided that throughout the whole Federation the free exercise of their religion shall be granted to all Christian bodies.

CHINA.—The Roman Catholics are gaining strength in China. Rev. Mr. Martin, of Pekin, writes that the corner stone of a Catholic Cathedral was laid in that city in May last.

—Dr. Hopper, a missionary of the Old School Presbyterian Board of Missions, has completed a translation of the Shorter Catechism into Chinese.

—The Baptist missionaries in China report encouraging progress.

DOMESTIC.

BAPTIST.—The growth of this denomination in the United States has been very rapid. Of regular Baptist churches there are 12,702; 7867 ordained ministers, 1,040,000 members. There are also Free-Will Baptists, with 1052 ministers and 56,738 members; Campbellites, with 1500 churches, 300,000 members, and 1000 ministers; Anti-Mission Baptists, with 1600 churches, 700 ministers, and 50,000 members. The Baptists have 23 periodicals, the same number of colleges, and 11 theological schools. There is a Bible Society, Publication Board, a Foreign Missionary Union, and a Home Mission Board, all prosperous.

—The Boston *Advertiser* says:—"The Baptist Home Mission Society has organized a thousand churches in the West since it began its labors. It has lately appropriated $48,216 for the Southern field, of which $41,735 has gone to the freedmen and $6475 to the whites."

—Among the twenty five candidates baptized in the Strong Place Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 11th of March, were five sons of Baptist ministers.

PRESBYTERIAN.—A great revival is in progress in the Presbyterian Churches of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

—Professor H. B. Smith, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, in this city, has been appointed to prepare a paper for the next meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Holland, on the present state of American Christianity.

—An appeal is made by a number of Princeton professors and neighboring clergy for funds to enable students of theology to labor as missionaries in the Pines and along the sea-coast of New Jersey during the long summer vacation.

—At Leavenworth, Kansas, a great revival has been progressing for several months.

HEATHEN AT HOME.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:—"Rev. Mr. Denton, agent of the Bible Society, has lately explored six wards of the city of Worcester, and found that 1258 families out of 4096—nearly one-third—were destitute of the Bible. Of these families, 381 refused either to buy or accept the Bible as a gift. Mr. Denton found 634 Protestant families in the six wards who do not attend public worship. The Boston *Recorder* gives an account of a parish in Maine (name not mentioned) having a population of 1800, of whom 1600 do not attend church."

RELIGION IN COLLEGES.—The reports from Princeton, Yale, Dartmouth, Middleton, Amherst, Williams, Rochester, Washington, and Jefferson, and several other colleges and literary institutions, show an extraordinary degree of religious interest among the students. A large number of young men profess an entire change in their feelings and purposes for life.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Before the war there was not a single Congregational Church in the former slave States. Now Missouri alone has fifteen churches, and among the cities in other States which have organized societies are Memphis, Knoxville, New Orleans, Savannah, Washington, and Richmond. The progress of this movement will interest all the American churches; for every new church in connection with the Congregational Church Board is sure to be another bond between North and South.

—A letter from Boston speaks of the zeal with which the Congregational Churches and pastors are carrying out the advice of the late Council. Dr. Kirk's church is crowded daily to hear preaching, and nearly all the churches are filled every evening.

GERMAN REFORMED.—The number of important churches destitute of pastors is lamented by the journals of the denomination. A list of such churches is given, showing a want of thirty pastors in East Pennsylvania, twenty in Maryland, and a large number in Virginia and North Carolina.

—The Synod of the German Reformed Church is to meet in this city April 12.

EPISCOPAL.—The Fifth Episcopal Church in San Francisco, called St. James, has been organized on the free-seat system, supported by voluntary contributions.

LUTHERAN.—Dr. Butler's congregation is about to erect a splendid Metropolitan Church at Washington city, in place of their present contracted and overcrowded edifice. A new English congregation of the same denomination has just been started in the same city.

—The Lutheran papers complain that their young people are forsaking the Church of their fathers, because they do not wish to hear German preaching. Hence the effort to multiply English churches.

METHODIST.—As an illustration of the extent of the revival influence in this denomination we note that for the last two weeks the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* reports over 5200 conversions within the bounds of its circulation. The Pittsburg *Advocate* gives 2700, and *Christian Advocate* 1800 within its bounds; the *Western Advocate* over 1500, and *Zion's Herald* 785.

—On the 10th ultimo, at Beeston, England, Mrs. Twiddell, wife of a collier, who had been for some time separated from her husband, committed suicide by jumping down the shaft of a coal pit.

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

THE NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE.—The new formation of *tiers-parti* in the legislative body has not been allowed to pass unnoticed by the Emperor. At a dinner given to a number of deputies at the Tuileries on Tuesday, his Majesty, we are told, said to several of those who had signed the amendment asking for an extension of political liberty, that he was vexed at their secession from the majority, and that he had been accustomed to more perfect harmony between his Government and its professed supporters. Afterwards he took aside M. Ancel, member for Havre, and said to him:—"M. Ancel, I have always deemed you a friend of the Empire, in spite of some divergencies of detail, but this is now a question of a really dangerous demonstration. It is just these demands put forward under an aspect of moderation which introduce disorder into society." A curious addition to this story, which we give merely as current in Parisian *salons*, is that the Empress, observing that the conversation was growing somewhat embarrassing, advanced to the Duke Marmier, who had put his name to the amendment of the "seventeen," and said:—"Well, Monsieur le Duc, I am only a woman, and understand little of politics; but I know the heart is on the left, and I am on your side." This, it is supposed, is meant as a further development of the role of Marie Antoinette, which her Majesty has already adopted so far as personal attire goes. Marie Antoinette always preferred the democrats to the constitutional party.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

UNDAUNTED ETIQUETTE AND COURTESY.—In England, during the French Revolution, the Duke of Bedford invited the emigrant Duc de Grammont to a splendid dinner, one of those magnificent entertainments which English noblemen prided themselves on giving to crowned heads, and their good feeling prompts them to offer to exiles. During dessert, a bottle of Constantia was produced, which for age and flavor was supposed to be matchless. It was liquid gold in a crystal flagon, a ray of the sun descending into a goblet, it was a nectar which was worthy of Jove, and in which Bacchus would have revelled.

The noble head of the house of Russell himself helped his guest to a glass of this choice wine, and De Grammont on tasting it declared it to be excellent. The Duke of Bedford, anxious to judge of its quality, poured out a glass, which no sooner approached his lips than with a horrible contortion he exclaimed:—"Why, what on earth is this?" The butler approached, took the bottle and applied it to his nostrils, and to the dismay of his master pronounced it to be castor oil! The Duc de Grammont had swallowed this horrid draught without wincing.

POISONING WITH VITRIOL.—The Court of Assizes of the Charente-Inferieure, France, has just tried a farmer named Peron, aged forty-eight, residing at Sablonceau, and his servant maid, named Anne Gazeau, charged with having murdered the wife of the first-named prisoner by poison. Peron began to maltreat his wife, who was frequently beaten by both him and the servant. In the course of the following month they resolved to poison her, and administered in her food repeated doses of blue vitriol, which proved fatal on the 4th of July. No suspicions were entertained at the time, but some weeks later Peron gave the girl Anne notice to leave, when she was overheard to say that she would never quit the house till they should both be taken to prison for poisoning his wife. This fact becoming known they were arrested.

A "LEGARDERE" IN EARNEST.—At one of the theatres of Lyons, the Tivoli-Lyonnais, the *Bossu* of Paul Feval was performed a few evenings since, when an accident of a serious character took place. In the fifth act a duel occurs between one of the personages and the hero of the piece, "Legardere." By some negligence the sword of the actor who played this part had been allowed to remain without the button, usually screwed on, and in the duel he wounded his antagonist, who fell, uttering a loud cry. The audience, thinking that all was simulated admirably, applauded vociferously, and it was not until they saw the blood flowing freely that they became aware of the reality of the scene. The wound will not prove fatal.

WATERY SIMILES.—An English journal observes that "a good many of our actions may be described by metaphors taken from the habits of water. We—that is to say, some of us—boil and foam with passion, sometimes because our cash has 'run out,' and then 'the tide' of success turns, and there is an 'influx' of fresh means. Oarsmen will often tell us how they are obliged to 'spirt,' and Low under that pressure they are 'pumped;' and Solomon, who must have seen a good deal of it in his large establishment, reminds us, with a fearfully graphic image, that a contentious wife is a continual dropping! We fear he must have found his ivory palace worse than the dropping well at Knaresborough; but it was his own choice."

ANOTHER ALPINE CATASTROPHE.—A letter from Chatenuvieux (Hautes-Alpes) says:—"A great misfortune has just occurred here. Two evenings ago a mass of rock, in which three dwellings had been excavated, fell with a great noise, and buried under its ruins three persons, a man named Bourgeois, his wife, and a servant, Marie Brisset. The three victims must lie buried several days, as from the mass that has fallen a considerable time will be required to remove the ruins. In falling, the heap of rocks crushed a house, a stable, in which was a cow, and a large barn."

PETROLEUM IN ITALY.—Recent accounts from Leghorn relate that there is a general rise in the price of foreign articles imported there, and especially in petroleum, of which the consumption is said to be so large in Italy that the supply is not equal to the demand. The price has so much increased lately that companies have been formed at Turin and Genoa for working and purifying the produce of the petroleum springs which exist in Parma and Calabria.

THE LATEST CHOLERA THEORY.—Madame de Castelman requests the French Academy to direct its commissioners to examine with the aid of the solar microscope the animalcules to which she attributes the development of cholera, and specimens of which she offers to place at their disposal.

BILLIARDS IN PARIS.—In the cafes and other houses of entertainment in Paris there are twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and eleven public billiard tables, some single houses having as many as thirty tables. The estimated annual receipts from these is £4,040,000.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—Some interesting vestiges of the ancient Temple of Trajan, adjoining his Forum, have been discovered by the workmen employed in repairing the foundations of the Valentini Palace, at Rome.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 6 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT

No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors,

KELLY & NEEL,

No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, $1 25 per gallon. 3 15

GOVERNMENT SALES.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866,

2 first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge; cylinders, 15x22; weight, 25 tons
4 Passenger Cars.
20 Box Freight Cars.
2 Stock Cars.
4 Platform Cars.
30 Small Truck Cars.
21 Trucks for Freight Cars.
18 pairs Wheels on axles.
2 Steam Pumping Engines.
1 Stationary Engine.
12 Henderson Pumps.
300 tons second-hand Railroad Iron (good).
A large quantity of

Frogs,	Chain,
Nails,	Mauls,
Switch Fixtures,	Axes,
Car Couplings,	Picks,
Bar Iron,	Stoves,
Springs,	Files,
Nuts,	Sperm Oil, etc.

20 Buildings, from 10x12 to 200x40 feet.
Lot of Office Furniture.
Contents of Printing Office.
A large quantity of new Shelf Hardware.
1 Herring Safe.
1 Saloon Car, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge, elegantly finished and furnished with black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread-wheels.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
3 16 fmw10t Bvt Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:—

Arrow Root	10,000 lbs	Dessicated Potatoes	100 lbs
Barley	10,000 "	Mixed Desc. do.	162 "
Corn Starch	10,000 "	Whisky, quart bottles	20,000
Cocoa Chocolate	10,000 "	Whisky, in bbls, gallons	3,900
Cinnamon, Powd.	1,000 "	Sherry Wine, quart bottles	40,000
Farina	20,000 "	Sherry Wine, in bbls	50
Tapioca	10 000 "	Tarragona Wine, bottles	10,000
Ext. of Beef	20,000 "		
Concent'd Milk	20,000 "		
Ginger	1 885 "		
Ext. of Coffee	3,762 gal		
Beans	600 lbs		
Pea Beans	2,300 "		

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms—Cash.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.
Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. POTELER, Auctioneer. 3 22 23t

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,

COAL DEALER,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. (2 10 6m

Also, EGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"

"IBERNIA,"	"COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA,"	"CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA,"	"INDIA."

Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABIN.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
PRE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL NATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street. Kensington Screw Dock,

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mths5 No. 510 RACE Street.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.
With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establishment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woolen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street New York,
No. 710 BROADWAY, New York,
3 3 1m No 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, at the

BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—
9,000 lbs. Copper—pigs.
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod.
38,000 lbs. Copper—bar.
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.
200,000 lbs Wrought Iron—bar and rod.
500 tons Pig Iron.
750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. Lead—pigs.
45,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.
15,000 yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.
32,000 lbs. Powder.
8,000 feet Belting—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.

Besides:—

Harness,	35 Unserviceable Cannon iron and bronze,
Saddles,	Laboratory Stores and Materials,
Horse Equipments,	Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,	
Blankets,	
Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons,	
80 broken Gun Carriages,	

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.
Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.
The sale will commence on

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property sold.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
3 2 22t Com. Augusta Arsenal.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, POKISMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follows:—
161,600 pounds Cannon Powder.
20 210 " Rifle "
25,150 " Musket "
These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
3 1 thm12t Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.
The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.
The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.
Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.
Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.
The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.
Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico"

W. B. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 5th of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages of—
10,000 Brass Rings, 1¼ inches.
10,000 Iron Wire Snaps (Hotchkiss' patent), ¾ inch.
15,000 Iron "D" Rings, ¾ inch.
500 lbs. Copper Rivets, assorted.
500 lbs. Flax Sewing Twine.

ALSO,

40,000 yards 56-inch Burlaps; to be delivered at the rate of 5000 yards per week.
Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price (which should be written both in words and figures), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.
Samples of the articles required may be seen at this office.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.
Bids will be opened on Thursday, the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., when bidders are requested to be present.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.
All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)"
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major United States Army. 3 23 14 5

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6:45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5:45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5:25 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6:05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6:30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6:10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the new historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest to the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria.

W. H. McCARTEEY,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8:00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc, etc.
His train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc., at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9:35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7:30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7:25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7:05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9:00 P. M.
Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downington at 12:30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7:05 A. M. and 2:20 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1:45 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany the trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:00 A. M., and 7:1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4:40 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holds only, to all points at reduced rates

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, emitting themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6:00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2 25
At 6 and 11:30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2 25
2d Class Ticket	1 50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express $3 00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express 2 25
The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7:30 and 11:15 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5 and 6:45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10:30, 3, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations

DELAWARE AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET street (Upper Ferry). Daily, except Sundays

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate

THE WORLD OF FASHION.

VERNAL MODES FOR DRESSES.

Dress Goods — General Description—Latest and Proximate Styles—Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, Shawls, Cloaks, Jackets, Mantillas, Laces, Skirts, Gloves, Boots, Mourning Goods, Jewelry, Parasols, Hoops, Collars, Etc.

The spring styles, not only in bonnets, which have been described, but in dresses and dress materials, cloaks, shawls, laces, and the thousand and one articles that make up a lady's wardrobe, are now pretty well established. There have never been richer assortments or more tasteful goods than are now on exhibition, manufactured, or ready to be converted into wearing apparel.

There is a tendency to revive styles long since looked upon as too antiquated for resurrection. It does not appear, either in millinery or dress goods, that any one color is a decided favorite; but green, blue, lavender, and grey will be the prevailing shades. The tinsel ornaments which cost so much or tarnished so quickly, and always had a vulgar appearance, are displaced by cameos, medallions, and jet pendants, and, to a considerable extent, by the material known as vulcanite jewelry.

SILKS.

In silks the styles are neat and elegant. Checks have reappeared, and rival in beauty the dotted patterns; but stripes in the richer qualities are much sought after. There are narrow stripes, and wide showy stripes very becoming to some figures; but perhaps the most admired are those of medium width, comparatively few ladies choosing a style decidedly conspicuous.

Among the new designs is one in lavender. On the material narrow stripes of ginny lace are wrought. A novelty is a ground of delicate pearl color, with the figure of a half moon in scarlet wreathed in flowers. Another is of the same shade, with designs which at the first glance seem only of flowers; but a closer scrutiny reveals a human figure, with folded arms and gipsy hat, sitting among the flowers. This material is costly—a fact chiefly relied on to recommend it to favor. Robes, in silks are becoming very fashionable. A number of these robes, of beautiful designs, and in green, pearl color, blue, onyx, and the, ophelia shade of lavender, were recently imported; and so great was the demand for them that all were taken immediately.

A rich moire imperial has a narrow stripe of Mexican blue and a wide stripe of white, with flowers in jardinier. Grisoille silk in little checks, or in white dots on a black ground, is very desirable for traveling dresses.

In plain light silks one of the color water de lisle is new, and will be a favorite. It is of a delicate and beautiful appearance. The old fashioned colors, such as olive green and olive-brown, have been revived for street dresses. Black has been worn so much in cheap alpacas that it became a necessity, the fashion-makers say, to introduce some dark colors in silk instead of black, and these were chosen. The Gladiator cloth, and the Eugenie in dark blue, green, and brown are also new styles for walking suits.

For full dress, colored satins take the lead. The cashmere white satin is soft and beautiful, and is preferred for bridal dresses in place of white corded silk.

MOURNING GOODS.

In mourning there is a new material called poplin grenadine. It may be worn in full mourning, instead of bombazine, and is more durable. It is two and a quarter yards wide, and trimmed with crape makes a handsome mourning shawl. But bombazine takes the precedence for the deepest mourning. The *gaze armure* is new in thin black goods for summer wear, and there are the Hemlique the Byzantine, the Florentine, and the Hernani—quite a variety from which to select.

GRENADINE.

Grenadine muslins, with a black ground, barred in narrow white stripes, forming a large square, or a white ground barred with black, and variegated flower in each square, are new and pretty. A beautiful design, in the same material, is of a delicate brown ground, with a richly tinted flower, and a small irregularly defined form, of a darker brown than the ground, resembling a shadow.

GOATS' HAIR CLOTH.

Fabrics of goats' hair will be considerably used for spring and summer walking dresses. They are in stripes and checks, and are also plain. When without any mixture of cotton they are durable, and look well until they are worn out. The plain will make good suits for ordinary wear, but stripes and checks are not desirable except in single garments.

ORGANDIE MUSLINS.

Next to grenadines the organdies are probably the most admired of the goods for usual summer wear. Last year the designs were grotesque and unattractive; but some of the new patterns are quite pretty, particularly those in variegated flowers and delicately formed leaves. The robe patterns are very handsome, and many selections have been made.

DRESS MODES.

Nearly all dresses of thick fabric are now gored or partially gored. If the wearer does not wish to gore each breadth, there is an easy method of folding under a part of the width. It was introduced by a leading *modiste*, and is found to give a graceful sweep to the skirt.

Thin dresses will not generally be gored. The question whether they could be, which was for a time perplexing, is solved. They are gored when mounted on stiff lining, and are trimmed with puffings or with one deep flounce. An organdie trimmed with a flounce box-plaited, or with a heading of some contrasting color, is very pretty. An attractive style is the gored skirt with a few plaits at the back, resembling somewhat a style that was in vogue among our grandmothers. There are two sashes with fringe of the color of the dress; the heading, or a contrasting color, depending from the back at each side. Corresponding sashes, twelve inches long, are attached to each seam, and fall within a few inches of the bottom.

A good way of making two silk dresses of different colors, into one dress, is to gore one, and put a trimming of the other around the lower part of the skirt, the upper edge being pointed or scolloped, and the sleeves and waist trimmed to match.

The newest pattern in sleeves is the Empire, which is the coat-sleeve, with a wide puffing on the top. While the coat-sleeve is the prevailing style, there is such a variety of patterns that all tastes can probably be suited.

Points are not much worn. The waists are round, with or without a basque-finish, as it may suit the fancy.

In Paris the looped-up dress is still worn on promenade, but for evening dresses, or on extraordinary occasions, the skirt has a train of nearly two yards in length, and is worn without the large hoops. Which are the most difficult to manage, these trains or the immense hoops, is a serious question for the ladies. Suits are made with either round or shawl-shaped mantles.

Suits for little girls, comprising skirt and basquine, trimmed to match, are fashionable. The Knickerbocker suit or light cashmere, with a sash of blue, is a pretty suit for a boy of five to seven years of age.

PARASOLS.

Parasols are richer, smaller, and more beautifully decorated than ever. They are usually lined with white, and have gilt or ivory handles carved in singular devices. Some of black silk are embroidered with jet and gold; others with steel or crystal beads, the edge being finished with a cord or narrow fringe. The old-fashioned canopy-top parasol is brought out again, but it has not yet found many purchasers. Parasolets are also revived. They are suited for carriage use. Being small, and turning over at the top, they can be employed for fans. Parasols are likewise made of pongee. These are larger and more durable than parasols of ordinary silk, and are appropriate for the seaside, or for country use.

SHAWLS

There is nothing new in shawls, except square ones of silk and wool of so light a shade they can be worn all summer. There are among these garments fine assortments of the India or camel's hair, French cashmere, the Alpine, etc. Shawls are more worn this spring than formerly, possibly because they are gracefully burnoused—arranged to fall in an Arabian hood.

SPRING CLOAKS.

There have recently been one or two openings of shawls, and another will take place in the present week. The styles have never been more varied or richer than now, and each particular fancy may be gratified. The only difficulty that can arise is probably that of selecting from so many. It has been supposed that the days of the basquine would be past this spring, but it is still a very fashionable outside garment, though differing in outline and trimming from the former basquine. It does not fit closely on the back, and the front is loose, like the front of a sacque. Some of the new styles are in deep scollops around the lower edge, with a double fall of guipure lace. A few are partially open at the back, and others are open to the waist, with a wide, long sash, trimmed to match, depending from the waist; or a long sash passes from each arm, and, crossing at the waist, is fastened with a medallion. This kind of ornament is also in front, but with no two heads alike. If the cloak is made without a sash, broad ribbons, having jet decorations, are attached to the back of the neck, with two loops, the two ends being more than a yard long.

Something novel, if not decidedly "odd," is the new style of basquine in rich silk, and ornamented with a trimming of black and white feathers two inches wide, with tufts of the same in front, to resemble buttons. One new style is a basquine cut low and square in the neck with a fall of lace. The circular mantle of silk, with a coachman's cape trimmed with jet bead fringe, is quite a novelty, and is considered handsome.

Talmas or circulars, with or without the cape, as may please, will be worn to match the dress; but when of different material from the skirt they have a careless look, and are not "dress." Circulars are made of rich black silk, and are suitable for elderly ladies; but for young and graceful figures there is nothing more beautiful than the present style of basquine.

LACES.

The lace shawls, both white and black, are handsome, and can be bought at prices to suit all. They are in both shawl and circular shape, and are more particularly intended for receptions and matinees.

Elegant lace barbes and coiffures are displayed. In collars there is nothing newer than the Empress and Juge. Cuffs and handkerchiefs are made to match.

LINENS, COTTONS, WOOLLENS, ETC.

Among linen collars is the Empress, edged with lace, having a cameo on each point; while on the cuffs of the sleeves there were cameos to match. Another collar has a red and white cord around the neck, with tassels in front. Handkerchiefs beautifully embroidered, with an initial or some strange device in the corners, are among the attractions.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Dark Balmoral skirts are nearly lost sight of. The gay and elaborately trimmed skirts so much in vogue during the winter, disappear as the warm weather draws nearer. For spring wear there are skirts of white mohair, or wool, with a border of some bright color. Sometimes they are trimmed in scolloped bands, and sometimes edged with a narrow fluting. White cambric skirts, with tucks and fluting, look well when perfectly new, but an hour in the street robs them of their beauty; still they are the only skirt suitable to be worn with a thin dress, or a silk dress. The India muslin skirts, beautifully embroidered, are for elaborate breakfast toilets; a sleeveless jacket, in some bright color, worn over an embroidered vest, completes the costume.

Of the present style of hoop, with its great circumference, a lady writes:—

"It is said the Empress Eugenie leads the fashions, but it has never been said of her that she appears in unmanageable attire. American ladies, in following what they call the mode, persist in walking in the crowded streets and in entering public conveyances in hoops that require the space of a circle six feet in diameter. The strange antics of these hoops suggest the words:—

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourseis as ithers see us!"

SHOES.

The only novelty in shoes is the Congress and promenade boot combined. The elastic reaches just above the ankle joint, and the top buttons on each side; the advantage is that it can be put on much quicker than one buttoned the entire length. Slippers are trimmed with elaborate bows, sometimes embroidered with gilt beads. Bows of morocco are occasionally seen on gaiters, but they are not in good taste, as they give the foot a clumsy appearance, and should be worn only on slippers. There is the usual variety of children's shoes.

JEWELRY.

The designs in jewelry are many—some of them only attractive on account of their oddity in having numerous angles, curves, and pendants. Ear-rings and brooches are set with brilliants, pearl, and diamonds, and are usually finished with pendants of some fanciful device.

In vulcanite jewelry, which is coming into use, there is a new chain intended to be worn over the basquine. There are also sets with white onyx, with pearls and gold, in curious designs. Chains in this material, fastened with a pin at the throat, and long enough to hold the watch in the belt, are worn. Pendant charms are also attached.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

(*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*)

INTERESTING CEREMONIAL.—The beautiful Degree of Rebekah was appropriately conferred last evening upon a number of Odd Fellows and their ladies by Vigilant Lodge, No. 155, I. O. of O. F., at their Hall, Sixth and Cresson streets. The affair passed off in the usual pleasing and profitable manner, and the ladies showered their benisons upon the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, the author of the Degree of Rebekah, and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, and upon the gallant committee of arrangements.

ANOTHER JOURNAL.—A neatly printed and spicily edited little paper, under the title of the *Evening Star*, has been laid on our table by its publisher, Mr. Charles E. School. It is the successor to the *Stage*, and is a theatrical paper which cannot but prove acceptable to the audiences of our theatres. The publisher is a gentleman long connected with the press of our city, and has acquired a reputation as a pleasant and forcible writer. We wish our new friend every success. It will be gratuitously distributed in the various public resorts on the same principle as the various theatrical papers in the leading cities of the Union.

CHARGED WITH BEING A BOGUS DETECTIVE.—A man who gave the name of William Chambers was arrested last evening by the Third District Police. Chambers was intoxicated, and had in his possession a revolver and a pair of handcuffs. He made a statement to the effect that he was engaged in the business of detecting deserters, and that he was employed by parties in the neighborhood of Second and Chesnut streets. His story was by no means a satisfactory one, and Alderman Tittermary committed him to prison.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of New York, will deliver an address on Christian Union, this evening, in Dr. Beadle's Church, Seventh street, below Arch. Rev. Drs. Beadle, Jeffrey, Newton, March, Dales, Suydam, Bomberger, Stork, Bartine, Steele, and Rev. Mr. Kimball, Secretary of the Association, are expected to participate.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—William Lee is a colored youth aged nineteen years. William attempted to commit a larceny at the house of Charles W. Smith, No. 735 Wood street. He cut his way through the door last evening with a butcher's knife, but was caught in the alley adjoining the house, before he had carried his intentions into execution.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER ARRESTED.—Last evening, a man named Randolph Johnson was arrested at Sixth and South streets, as a suspicious character. He was prowling about the neighborhood, and had on his person when arrested a razor. Not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself, he was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—A woman named Rose Hawkins was arrested at Ninth and Spring Garden streets, charged with larceny. Rose was engaged as a domestic in the family of P. B. Hall, No. 1119 Spring Garden street, and stole from the family a quantity of jewelry, clothing, etc. She was held to answer.

CHARGED WITH HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named John Crout was arrested last evening in the neighborhood of Seventh and Baker streets, charged with being concerned in a highway robbery. The defendant hails from Baltimore. Alderman Tittermary committed him to Moyamensing.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—In another column an advertisement appears, calling the Fenians together this evening to hear important information received this morning. The time for "action" has arrived, and all true friends of liberty are requested to rally round the standard of Irish independence.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Patrick Schovler, who resides at No. 521 North Front street, has been arrested on the charge of stealing the sum of forty dollars from another party. He was held in $600 bail for a further hearing by Alderman Toland.

INSULTING FEMALES.—A man named John Black was arrested last evening for insulting females on the street. He was arrested at Seventh and Catherine streets, but states that he resides at Thirteenth and Girard avenue. He was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

ILLUMINATION.—The National Union Club, Chesnut street, above Eleventh, was brilliantly illuminated last night in honor of the triumph of the party in Connecticut.

HOW TO KEEP A SHOW.—Julia Carpenter keeps a sort of snake show on Market street, near Thirtieth, and employs therein a man named Charles Bersch, whose vocation it is to play at certain games, on which he tries to get bets and fleece victims. Yesterday afternoon a small boy, 12 or 14 years of age, was enticed into the show, and having a sum of money in his possession which belonged to his father, he was persuaded to bet on one of the swindling games attached to the establishment.

He was soon cheated out of $500, and was then taken in hand by the proprietors of the concern, who induced him to purchase some bogus jewelry, etc. Altogether he was swindled out of $800. The father of the boy being informed of the occurrence, had Bersch arrested, and subsequently Julia, the show-woman. The pair were committed to prison and the exhibition came to a sudden close.

STORE ROBBERY.—A man named John Baskerville attempted to rob a store at Eighth and Filbert streets, last evening. Baskerville hails from Baltimore, and was caught with a pair of boots, a pair of gaiters, and other things in his possession. He confessed his guilt, and was sent below by Alderman Jones, in default of $5000 bail.

CAUGHT SECRETED.—Thomas Sterling was found secreted in the out-house of a dwelling at Fifteenth and Arch streets last evening. He was arrested on suspicion of felony, and committed to prison in default of $1000 bail.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.—
A.—Don't you think this Mexican loan—
B.—Is rather risky, I must own:
A.—I. Congress should the thing endorse,
'Twill be another colored horse.
B.—Perhaps so;—but no project rash
Will ever wile from me my cash.
Gains without risk are always best;
So I'll *invest* in a good *vest*,
With coat and pants to match it well,
Which Tower Hall so cheap does sell.

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—The lovers of art have an interesting event in prospect in the great sale of oil paintings belonging to the American Art Gallery of New York, to take place at the Art Gallery of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street, on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. The collection is extensive, numbering 316 paintings, and is every way worthy the attention of connoisseurs. They consist of pastil pictures, crystal medallions, oil paintings of pleasing and varied subjects, from the pencils of some of the most talented artists of the day, and the collection, we may state, is to be so disposed solely for the encouragement of American artists. Each picture is handsomely mounted in a fine gold-leaf frame; and in every case will be sold with the picture. We would urge upon our readers the propriety of examining this fine collection in advance, and attend the sale upon the evenings above named.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Just such an establishment as the ladies of our city have long felt the need of has at length been supplied. At the urgent solicitation of numerous patrons, Messrs. J. W. Proctor & Co., No. 920 Chesnut street, have opened a department for Ladies' Dress-making, with suitable and elegantly furnished Reception Rooms for the fitting, etc., where they are now prepared to execute all orders in the best and latest European styles, with the utmost promptness.

Ladies need fear no disappointment in regard to their orders being delivered punctually at the time promised.

We cordially commend to the attention of our fair readers this elegant provision made for their accommodation and convenience by J. W. P. & Co.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS, AS AN ANÆSTHETIC AGENT FOR TOOTH-DRAWING.—"To G. Q. Colton is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Surgeon Carnochan.*

After describing the results of several cases of Surgery, where Dr. Colton has administered the Nitrous Oxide Gas, Dr. Carnochan adds:—"If similar favorable results are met with by others, the *Nitrous Oxide Gas will supersede all anæsthetics now in use.*"

Dr. Colton, whose office is at No. 737 Walnut street, has used the gas for *three years*, without a *failure or accident.*

PAT'S ECONOMY.—
"My income," said Pat, for the year '65,
Was over $600, as I was alive;
But, be jabers, I hope 'twill be under this year,
And thin of the Income Tax, 'faith, I'll get clear."

Pat's economy is practised by those who buy low priced and nearly valueless clothing because it is low priced. A suit of Clothing to be cheap must *look well until it is worn out.* Such goods can be had at low figures at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price Clothing Store, under the Continental.

TO CATCH MICE.—On going to bed put crumbs in your mouth and lie with it open, and when a mouse's whiskers tickle your throat—bite. We never tried the above, but we have tried, to our entire satisfaction, the coal prepared by W. W. Alter, the renowned dealer, at No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. We do not know a solitary instance of a person dealing once with Alter, but what became a regular customer. Branch Office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, in the latest Paris styles, unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. The public is invited to call and examine.

LACE CURTAINS.—No need waiting any longer for cheap Lace Curtains. Patten has just returned from New York auction sales with an immense lot of Curtains, bought at less price than before the war, and *will* be sold *low* at W. Henry Patten's Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE NEW regulation Navy Cap recently adopted, is ready and for sale to officers, at the army and navy furnishing establishment of Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel.

REDUCED PRICES—Six Card Pictures for $1. Have your Photographs taken in B. F. Reimer's best styles. Every variety executed and finished in superior manner at Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. A rare chance.

OPENING DAY.—Charles Oakford & Sons' Continental Hotel, will open their spring styles of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats and Caps, on Thursday next.

PATTEN is selling off his large stock of Window Shades just as cheap as his Curtains. Call and see them. No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses or approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

SEE PATTEN'S Auction Curtains, cheap. No. 1408 Chesnut street.

7-30's.
5-20's, 10-40's, 1881's.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & CO., No. 34 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1st,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!!

Steck & Co.'s	$625	Pianos for	$525.
" "	575	" "	475.
Raven & Bacon's,	550	" "	450.
" "	500	" "	400.
Haines Brothers',	450	" "	350.
" "	400	" "	300.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD BAKERY, NO. 1115 RACE Street. 4 23t*

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 56 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 9mrp

GREAT ECONOMY TO HOUSEKEEPERS BY purchasing Ice Creams, Cakes, and Biscuits, at RILEY'S, No. 1115 RACE Street. 4 2 2t*

MARRIED.

ALLEN—BLOOMER.—On the 27th ultimo, by Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN to Miss MARGARET BLOOMER, both of this city.

BROWN—WILSON.—March 29, 1866, by Rev. H. A. Boardman, Mr. JAMES BROWN to Miss ELLEN M. WILSON, all of the city of Philadelphia.

BELLINGS—MARTIN.—In Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1866, by the Rev. Charles H. Fowler, Mr. WILLIAM B. BELLINGS, of this city, to HATTIE R., only daughter of Cyrus Martin, Esq., late of Baltimore, Maryland.

SCHAFFER—IRWIN.—In Lewistown, Pa., on March 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. O. O. McClean, G. A. SCHAFFER, of Philadelphia, to M. ETTIE, daughter of General William H. Irwin. No cards.

DIED.

BIRCHALL.—On the 31st ultimo, MARY EMMA, daughter of Elias and Sarah Birchall, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Price street, Germantown, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

CLARE.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM CLARE, son of Charles and Elizabeth Clare, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Marion Hose Company and Marion Assembly, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 610 Washington avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

EYRE.—At Chester, Pa., suddenly, on the evening of March 30, 1866, REBECCA P. EYRE, relict of William Eyre, Jr., in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Fourth-day (Wednesday) next, the 4th instant, to leave the house at 11 o'clock. Burial at Chester Rural Cemetery. *

FRANCE.—On Sunday morning, April 1, RACHEL FRANCE.

The relatives and friends, also Spring Garden Tent, No. 5, Order of Druids, Powhatan Tent, No. 21, and Cedar Tent, are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 257 Chester street, on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock. To proceed to Doylestown, Pa.

GILBERT.—On the 2d instant, of consumption, GEORGE GILBERT, Jr., son of George and Mary Ann Gilbert, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Radiant Star Association, and the members of the 71st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, April 5, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Islington lane, near Mechanics' Cemetery. Funeral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LECKEY.—On the 1st instant, Mr. JOHN LECKEY, in the 48d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 506 Otis street, below Amber, Nineteenth Ward, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MCCORMICK.—On the 1st inst., Mrs. EMILY A. MCCORMICK, widow of the late T. B. McCormick, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 523 Pine street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

PENN.—On the 2d instant, ABRAHAM PENN, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Irving street, Bridesburg, on Thursday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

FOR MOVABLE BLACK BOARDS, PHOTOgraphic Screens, or very heavy Bedsteads we have a strong large-wheeled Bracket Caster, which is very suitable; also, a variety of other Casters.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

LARGE AND SMALL HAND DINNER AND Tea Bells, and Spring Bell Calls, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GAUFFERING SCISSORS, WITH TWO AND three prongs; Ruffle Cap, Flounce, and Miss Cook's Patent Polishing Irons. Tailors' Geese and smooth Sad Irons, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
F. I. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.
SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET
N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.
Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTIAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.
A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth street.

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 26 2m§p

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E CORNER
OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE CHOLERA
Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.
NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.
There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA
is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its
LIFE GIVING POWER,
it causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body* and the intestines upon their myriad *blood vessels* and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.
PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE,
And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHHHHHHHHHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value
GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

EEEEEEEEEEE
EEEEEEEEEEEE
EEE
EEE
EEEEEE
EEEEEE
EEE
EEE
EEE
EEEEEEEEEEE
EEEEEEEEEEE

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLLLLLLLLLL
LLLLLLLLLLL

Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

MMM MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM

Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of its deleterious influence of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

BBBBBBBB
BBBBBBBBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBBBBBBB
BBBBBBBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBBBBBBBB
BBBBBBB

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla in its power to extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

0000
000000
000 000
000 000
000 000
000 000
000 000
000 000
000 000
000 000
000000
0000

TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the syrup of sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of heading in solution much less extractive matter than water alone; and he syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLLLLLLLLLL
LLLLLLLLLLL

Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.
For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

DDDDDDDD
DDDDDDDDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDDDDDDDD
DDDDDDDD

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Principal Depot HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14